

Hongkong Daily Press.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 18,198

第一萬八千一百九十八號

HONGKONG MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1916

一拜禮

中華民國五年九月一號

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SATURDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1911.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP. Doors Open 8.30 P.M.

For the Heavyweight Championship of the Colony.

15 ROUNDS CONTEST

CORPL SCOTT, R.E., v. SEAMAN HIGGS.

Champion.

10 ROUNDS CONTEST

For the Lightweight Championship of the Colony.

SAPPER RICHARDS, R.E., v. SEAMAN ISAACS.

Lightweight Champion.

10 ROUNDS CONTEST

PTE. BEESTY v. PTE. COTTON.

Bantam Champion of the Colony.

6 ROUNDS CONTEST

PTE. THOMAS v. PTE. PLANT.

Light Heavyweight of the 4th K.S.L.I.

6 ROUNDS CONTEST

KELLY TONG, Hongkong, v. YOUNG ALFREDO, Manila.

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IS THIS

YOUR SMOKE?



IT'S THE BEST.

TRADE OF HONGKONG. NEED FOR MORE ANIMATION.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPICUM.

Stocks on September 7th totalled 355 chests of Patna, 184 chests of Benares, 243 of Malina, and 85 of Persian and Turkish. During the interval, seven chests of Benares opium, and 74 of Persian and Turkish were exported. In unperfected Bengal opium, the balance of stocks on September 7th, was 107 chests of Patna, and 84 chests of Benares. Five chests of Patna and 19 of Benares were boiled by Government monopoly.

EXPORTS.

No transactions in Feathers were reported during the last fortnight, and there was very little business in ginger. There was no business in Galangal. A further decline in the price of Cassia Oil was reported, but there has been no demand. A small business has been done in Star Aniseed Oil, but there is nothing doing in Star Aniseed. Ground Nuts have found a few buyers. The Tin (Yunnan) market has been again dull, and there was no change in the innumerate condition of the Saigon Cassia market.

IMPORTS.

The demand for Cotton Yarn has been small, at an advance of \$3 to \$4 per ton. Owing to the high prices and the political conditions, the dealers are extremely cautious. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$200/110. No. 12s at \$107/118. No. 16s at \$118/140. No. 20s at \$120/162. Arrivals 19,000 bales. Sales 4,000 bales. Shipments 1,000 bales. Unsold stock 12,000 bales. Bargains 25,000 bales. The Woolen market continues placid. Business in Metals has been extremely dull. There are reported sales of tinplates at from \$14.00 to 14.50 per box. Other lines are neglected, and there is very little enquiry. Yellow Metal found a very fair market. There is no change to report in Petroleum Products. No sales of Coals of any importance have been effected. The Sugar market was quiet generally during the fortnight, but a fair business was done in Browns.

FLOUR.

The American market is quiet and steady. Notice has been received of freight advances for new crop. There is still very little being done locally. Imports are very low and clearances purely nominal. Quotations: American Patent, \$4.00; American Cut off, \$3.40; American Straight, \$3.35; Shanghai Flour, \$3.73.95.

FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR SILVER.

An Eastern statistician, quoted in the *Mining and Engineering Journal*, asserts that the fundamental reason why silver is advancing is because Europe is to-day on a paper basis. Germany has commandeered the gold from the people's pockets to the banks' vaults; Russia has done practically the same; France has requested it and England has relied upon patriotism to accomplish its purpose. When the war broke out, this same statistician continues, the great government banks of Europe had roughly \$2,400,000,000 gold in their vaults. Since then despite all efforts the stock has only been increased another billion, excluding some \$500,000,000 sent to the United States. The significant monetary fact, however, is that the original \$2,400,000,000 supported only \$4,500,000,000 of paper whereas the present \$3,400,000,000 has been called upon to maintain \$9,500,000,000. In other words, the gold proportion has dropped from 52 to 34 per cent.

The irreducible limit for the European metallic base would seem to have been reached. At the same time it is impossible to increase the supply of gold. The governments of Europe are, therefore, turning to silver, more and more as they inevitably must since gold will be unable to meet the demands of world business, and since paper currency rapidly loses its purchasing power. A strong metallic base is always necessary. But the production of silver is falling off in the United States, Mexico, and in fact throughout the world. The output of the United States last year was roughly only 67,000,000 ozs, as compared with 72,500,000 ozs the year before. Mexico accounts for only 18,000,000 ozs against 20,000,000 in 1910. In fact the world production declined last year at least 10 per cent, to some 155,000,000 ozs, as compared with an annual production of 250,000,000 back in 1911 and 1912.

Not only will there be an unprecedented demand from Europe, already under way, notably in France, but the Far East, which has always been a big consumer of the white metals, will be a bigger factor than ever before. China's standardization of coinage, it is estimated, will take 150,000,000 ozs of silver or almost twice as much as United States and Mexico can turn out in a year. Silver is not war metal in the sense of spelter or copper, perhaps. The demand for it after the war is likely to be greater even than at present, for with the adjustment to normal conditions the paper currency will depreciate faster. Weighing the factors of declining production and unprecedented demand, it would seem that silver is likely to sell at better than 80 cents for a long time to come.

ENTENTE WITH PERSIA.

A message from Teheran to Petrograd on August 7th, says:—The Ministers of Russia and Great Britain, on the one hand, and the Persian Government on the other, yesterday exchanged Notes bringing to a successful conclusion the negotiations which have been going on between the three countries and creating an Entente which definitely strengthens the friendly relations between England, Russia, and Persia. A solution mutually favourable to all parties has been found for questions relating to the financial and military organization of Persia. As regards military organization it will be effected in Northern Persia by the development of a Persian Brigade and in Southern Persia by the formation of sufficiently strong contingents.

THE CEYLON RIOTS. COLONIAL SECRETARY'S REPLY TO CRITICISM.

In the House of Commons on August 3rd, on the vote for £25,550 for the salaries and expenses of the Colonial Office.

Mr. Leil Jones moved to reduce the vote by £100 in order to call attention to the riots in Ceylon in May and June of last year, the method in which those riots were dealt with, and the resulting division of the island. The rioting began with a collision between some Mahomedans and a procession of Buddhists, spread rapidly, and continued for five days, when martial law was proclaimed, and the disorder was put down with a stern hand. The Governor stated that the number of persons killed during the rioting was 100, and in addition 34 were executed under sentences passed by Courts-martial. Many persons were sentenced to penal servitude, and others to terms of imprisonment. The Government of Ceylon rightly said that compensation should be paid to the victims of the rioting; but he complained of the method in which the Special Commissioners placed the financial burden upon the Cingalese population, a large proportion of whom had taken no part in the disturbances. The requirement that a village should pay a certain amount, and that the villagers should be trusted to see that those individuals who had been guilty of rioting should pay, was a direct incitement to blackmailing. He could find nothing in the evidence to suggest that the riots had been organized, or that they were disloyal or even racial in character. He asked the Government to deal with the matter anew. Fourteen months had elapsed since the riots took place, and there had been no recurrence of disorder. The time had come for a full inquiry by an impartial commission.

Mr. Bonor Law replied that with regard to the riots in Ceylon, he thought it likely that if it had not been for the war the Secretary for the Colonies would have had a pretty bad time of it in the House, but he did not regard it as an evil from the point of view of Ceylon that the subject had not been thrashed out in the way in which some subjects were thrashed out in the House. One of the things of which as a nation we had most reason to be proud was that in dealing with so-called subject races we made it a rule that those who governed should look first at the interest of the countries they governed. He had considered the circumstances very carefully and the conclusion he had come to was that on the whole Sir Robert Chalmers, who would not be accused of having an arbitrary or tyrannical character, dealt with a very dangerous situation with great fairness and moderation. Everything, he thought, pointed to the fact that what occurred in Ceylon had been premeditated. In a report which he had received the commission of inquiry referred to the systematic spreading of false reports, the accumulation of arms and bombs and other incidents which, in their opinion, led unmistakably to the conclusion that the riots were in some measure prearranged. They were in their nature partly religious and partly racial, reminding one of the results of the special duties of the British Government in places where there were mixed races under their rule was to take care that those races were treated fairly as between themselves, and it was highly important that no feeling should exist that any particular race was not protected. There had been in the riots much loss of property, and the Government had set to work to compensate those who had suffered, and commissioners were sent out to levy contributions for the purpose. The great majority of the rates to be levied were given voluntarily, in large towns there were municipal levies upon every one. Excesses had to be paid for. There was not the least doubt that the riots were due to the war, and it was not true that they were against the Government. It was the unrest caused by the war that set the thing going. From information which he received from Ceylon he understood that a lawyer had wanted to have an interview with him in order that when he went back to Ceylon he might say that the Colonial Secretary had thrown over the Colonial Government would agree that in the circumstances it would be very wise to take any such action as might give the impression that the Colonial Government had acted in a way which was not approved by the home Government.

They must trust in these cases largely if not exclusively to the character of the men who represented this country in cases of this kind. They sent out Sir John Anderson to examine into and deal with the question, and he had before him a telegram which stated that Sir John had in some instances released prisoners, or substantially reduced sentences. It was for Sir John, as the person responsible for law and order, to make all necessary inquiry, and he would not hesitate to ask for assistance if he needed it.

THE BIBLE IN CHINA.

The recent observance of the Centennial of the American Bible Society lends special interest to its report for 1911. This report shows that 2,500,000 copies of Bibles or portions of Bibles were distributed last year in China alone.

Concerning these there is an interesting story to tell. A Chinese philanthropist, Yung Tao, purchased 5,000 New Testaments to give to friends. These were distributed last year. Each book contained a presentation slip bearing the words: "Respectfully presented by Yung Tao, who is not a church member." Another slip contains some excellent advice to the reader, and then several well-chosen quotations from the Bible.

The agent of the Bible Society records his judgment that Mr. Yung is a humble follower of Christ, fully imbued with his spirit, though not a church member. Mr. Yung told the agent:—"I have only just started on my work of Bible distribution. I intend to put copies in every school in the whole of China, and into the hands of every teacher and official."

THE BABY FAMINE. IMPORTANCE OF THE SMALL FAMILY.

[BY EDWARD CECIL.]

Having at last had official—or, at least, semi-official—recognition of a long well-established fact, we may all talk about it.

A Commission—a "blessed" word that, like that other comforting "blessed" Mesopotamia—gravely recognises today the declining birth-rate and makes various comments on the ugly state of affairs. Also, very warily, it comes to a few safe conclusions. There is nothing very new in them. Broadly speaking, preachers tell us our morality is at fault, economists tell us our economic conditions are to blame, and doctors, who are supposed to know so much, but not supposed to talk about what they know, vaguely hint at vaguely understood causes. Two Glasgow doctors in their evidence before the Commission have advanced the theory that the decline is due to "cyclical variations of natural causes." But this impressive phrase did not even impress the Commission.

Well, at any rate we are now beyond the stage of observing that of carefully probing for causes. The wisacres, according to the outlook of their various professions, are doing their solemn best to help us. Let us take advantage of their help, but let us think for ourselves at the same time. It is imperative that we should think clearly and be perfectly frank with ourselves in facing this vital problem. Neither our preachers, our economists, nor our doctors will solve this problem for us. We must solve it for ourselves. The men and women who are as yet young in marriage and who are going to marry must decide for themselves what marriage is to mean to them and what they are going to make of it.

When I have replied to the question, "Will marriage become unpopular?" by saying that part of the answer was that marriage had already become quite sufficiently unpopular. I have been quite aware that the marriage rate had not declined as the birth-rate has, but had even improved. I still think, however, that there are too few marriages, and the report of the Commission on the birth-rate strengthens this belief, because it shows that whatever the causes, whether the thing is right or whether it is wrong, the old-fashioned large family is a thing of the past, and if our birth-rate is to be improved it must rest on keeping up a large number of marriages producing families of moderate size. Whereas the childless marriage is a sad state of affairs, the large family is hopelessly old-fashioned and out of date. However it may be achieved, the moderate-sized family is the family on which the nation must pin its hope.

Let us brush aside causes, conditions, factors, and considerations, which are really too trivial in importance to have any real effect on the main issue. Dr. Mary Scharlieb speaks quite rightly about the very small families now fashionable among the well-to-do.

But the rich are, comparatively speaking, few in number. The example they set is important, but even if the large family became a fashionable fad instead of the small family, or the no child family, it would not greatly alter the birth-rate.

Again, there is the very patent fact that middle-class people and fairly well-to-do industrial workers have an increased taste for amusements and comforts generally. Well, they have. Anybody can see it. Does it tell against the birth-rate? Yes, it does. But it is useless to gird against it. Once the standard of comfort has risen it remains, and people earning good money will no longer put up with conditions of life inferior to those they now enjoy, however much it may be dimmed into their ears that the national welfare requires them to do so.

In the same way the argument, much advanced by the preachers, that the war is doing us all a great deal of good and will eventually solve this baby problem for us is very dangerous. Nobody really knows what after-the-war England will be. We must wait and see.

As for the faddists—are they not just straws floating on the surface of the stream and not the stream of life itself? They may indicate the flow of the river; they may merely show eddies and side currents; they may float down into the sea, or come to rest and decay in this or that backwater.

Remembering that it is the people as yet young in marriage and those coming to marriage age who must settle what our birth-rate is to be for themselves, and that, whatever may be said to them, they are sure to keep to their present hardly won standard of comfort, I wish to direct attention to two aspects of one great fact. Unless people are absolutely heedless of consequences they cannot be blind to the fact that marriage and the rearing of children depend on whether you can afford to marry and live a reasonably comfortable married life. Also, the numerically most important section of the community is even now, and will be even more so in the near future, the vast army of people who come under the description now commonly in use—"the lower middle-class." The old uneducated masses have gone. Education has spread. The standard of comfort has risen. The masses of the future will "know what they are doing" in marrying as in other things.

So we reach this basic fact—poverty, the poverty created by civilisation which by raising the standard of comfort makes people poor. When will it be understood that the lower middle-class man and woman of today is really, miserably poor? He has to count his pennies before he marries, and after marriage he has no spare pennies to count. His wife is always poor. The class has the standard of comfort of its superiors and the means to keep it up possessed by its social inferiors. And in after-the-war England the generation which will have the welfare of the nation in its hands will consist of men and women with the standard of comfort of what is now our lower middle-class. They will not marry if they cannot afford it; they will not rear children if they cannot afford them.

(Continued on next Column.)

TEUTONIC "KULTUR." THE RECENT AUSTRIAN ATTACK ON ITALY.

Some characteristic details, writes an Italian, have come to light in regard to the intentions of the Austrians on the occasion of their recent offensive against the Italian front.

It has now been proved that, whilst delivering their great forward push in the Trentino, they had intended a serious attack in the region of the lower Isonzo, for the success of which they had been counting on the withdrawal of the Italian reserve and of part of the front line forces from the Isonzo.

Their preparation for a rapid advance in Venetia had been made with great thoroughness and there were not wanting indications to prove what fate was in store for the towns they would have encountered on their way had their plans succeeded.

Thus we find that officers had been detailed to follow the troops invading the Venetian plains, with instructions to collect all the most valuable objects and works of art from the Italian churches and museums and to send them to Austria. These officers had been duly provided with Baedekers and works of reference on the history of art. Truly "kultur" pushed to its farthest limits.

The tenacity, however, of the Italian defence in the Trentino, with the serious losses it involved for the Austrians, as well as the victorious resistance of the Italian army against the Austrian attacks on the 15th and 16th of June in the Monfalcone sector, dissuaded the Austrian Command from insisting upon their original plan, for which they substituted the less ambitious project of an attack on the Carso to be delivered with the help of asphyxiating gases. Great preparations were made for this and the utmost care was taken not to omit any detail which might help the success of the enterprise.

It is interesting to note that a lecture on the use of gases was given to the officers of the 20th Housed Division, which had been told off for the attack, and that at the end of it several officers expressed their disapproval of the employment of such dishonourable means of warfare. Amongst them General Sakany, who commanded the 18th Housed Brigade, and rather than act against his convictions, requested to be relieved of his command.

The attack with gas was brought about on the morning of the 26th of June. Between 5 and 5.30 a.m. after a violent artillery preparation against the Italian positions in the zone of S. Michele and S. Martino, and on the Isonzo, the Austrians sent forth dense clouds of gas which, favoured by a light wind, reached the Italian lines. Owing to the deadly effects of the fumes the Austrians succeeded at first in penetrating into some of the Italian front trenches; but were soon dislodged with much bloodshed and the loss of many prisoners, and it was ascertained that many of them fell victims to their own gases.

The Italian counter-attack was characterized by a magnificent *elan*, which carried all before it, and there is, no doubt that the Italian soldiers, goaded to fury by the barbarous methods of the adversary, were not to be held back in their counter-attack.

It is already well-known how the Austrian Command had formed special squads of men armed with spiked clubs with the mission of despatching the Italians found gassed on the field. "Kultur" again!

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION.

Tuesday, September 12th and Thursday, September 14th.—Whole of No. 4 Company under Chief Inspector Mason; the Sergeant-Major and the C.S. Major, at 5.45 p.m. The following P.C.s of No. 2 Platoon will parade under C.S. Major Khawas Khan at Central Station, at 5.45 p.m., on Mondays and Thursdays, in each week until further orders, in uniform with rifles:—Kassim Mollamad, B. A. Hyder, Faiz Mollamad, Norie, Mahmood, and F. Ali.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Band Practice.—Tuesday, September 12th, and Friday, September 16th. Orchestra Practice.—Monday, September 11th.

AMBULANCE PLATOON.
All ranks will attend in plain clothes for Stretcher Drill at Central Station, on Wednesday and Friday, September 13th and 15th, at 6.30 p.m.

F. O. JERVIS,
D.S.P. (S).

I am not a preacher, I am not an economist, I am not a doctor, but also, I hope, I am not a fool, and I say this: that in the present condition of the world no one, unless he be a fool, will embark on the two most serious ventures in life—marrying and having children—in the old-fashioned heedless spirit and, with regard to babies, trusting in the old-fashioned comfortable reflection, "The Lord will provide."

It is upon properly understanding the people who really will decide the matter for themselves and upon encouraging marriage, making it more acceptable, seeing that people are able to afford it and, wherever there is need, helping them to bring up children, that the future of the birth-rate depends. It is not upon listening to faddists and discussing their fads or upon considering the position of the problem in small and peculiarly placed sections of the people.

CORRESPONDENCE. CANCELLATION OF FN:MY TRADE-MARKS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, It is perhaps rather late to reopen the question of the rights and wrongs of Mr. Holyoak's motion for the cancellation of enemy trade-marks, but the letter of your correspondent "Trade-marks," published in your issue of today, encourages me to ask a question which has puzzled me for some time.

Why do the "best business brains of the Colony" confine themselves to trade-marks? Why should trade-marks be destroyed and other enemy property be preserved?

An established trade-mark has a definite value for its proprietor. What is the difference between taking that money from him by the cancellation of his mark and taking it out of his bank balance?

There is another point which I might take this opportunity of mentioning. When the Germans return, if they do return, they will be able to use their marks even unregistered, and will, also, I imagine, be able to restrain others from using them by "passing off" actions. If this is correct what is the advantage of cancellation?

On the other hand, if they do not return, are others to be allowed to mislead the public by using the German marks? And if this is prohibited how is the prohibition to be enforced when there is no one in the Colony interested in enforcing it?

I do not remember the details of Mr. Holyoak's proposals very well, and possibly the answers to these latter questions will be found there.

But my first question was, I think, raised by Mr. Kemp at the time, and so far as I can recollect, has not been answered.

I enclose my card—Yours faithfully,

J. S.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1916.

[Mr. Holyoak admitted that his proposal, to be effective, must be followed by legislation making it a criminal offence to employ any colourable imitation of the trade-marks cancelled.—Ed.]

ALIEN SEAMEN. NEW REGULATION FOR LANDING IN HONGKONG.

The Gazette contains the following regulations, relating to the landing of alien seamen in Hongkong, which have been made by H.E. the Governor:—

1. (1) An alien, being the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving in the waters of the Colony shall not land at any place in the Colony of Hongkong unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality or identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates.

(2) Where an alien is under the provisions of these Regulations prohibited from landing at any place, the Captain Superintendent of Police or such other officer as the Captain Superintendent of Police may appoint in that behalf, may nevertheless grant him in writing temporary permission to land for such purposes and subject to such conditions as the Captain Superintendent of Police may from time to time prescribe, either generally or as respects any particular place or vessel.

(3) Where an alien has received such temporary permission to land, he shall carry the written permission with him at all times while he is in the Colony and is not on board his ship, and shall produce such written permission on demand to any revenue officer or police officer.

2. Any alien committing a breach of any of these Regulations, or failing to comply with any condition imposed on him under these Regulations, shall be liable on Summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and to a fine not exceeding eight hundred and fifty dollars.

3. Any person who aids or abets any alien in any contravention of these Regulations, or knowingly harbours any alien whom he knows or has reasonable grounds for supposing to have acted in contravention of these Regulations, shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and to a fine not exceeding eight hundred and fifty dollars.

4. Any person who acts in contravention of these Regulations, or is reasonably suspected of having so acted, or being about so to act, may be taken into custody by any revenue officer or police officer.

5. In these Regulations "alien" means any person who is not of British, Japanese, Chinese or other Asiatic nationality.

6. These Regulations may be cited as the Alien Seamen Regulations, 1916.

HONGKONG Y.M.C.A. PREMISES TO BE CLOSED AND SUBSCRIPTIONS SUSPENDED.

For some time past the Hongkong branch of the Y.M.C.A. has been experiencing the greatest difficulty in making "both ends meet." The various officials have made valiant endeavours to prevent impending disaster, due to lack of finances, but these have proved of no avail, and the branch is now to be wound up. This step was decided upon at a private meeting of members. At a previous meeting a Committee was appointed to investigate the financial position of the branch and also to consider its prospects for the future. This Committee reported that they could not see any possibility of keeping the present premises in Des Voeux Road open without doubling the present monthly subscription of \$2.00. At the private meeting of members held on Friday evening this report was discussed, and although 50 per cent. of the members promised to pay \$5 per month, it was eventually decided to close the premises and to suspend subscriptions.

An official of the local branch has informed a Daily Press representative that the closing of the premises, etc., is not due to lack of interest on the part of the members, but rather to the fact that the present premises are too small, thus allowing of only limited sources of income. Ever since the Y.M.C.A. premises had been removed from Alexandra Buildings, remarked this official, the local branch had been losing money and the end was inevitable. Had the building of the proposed new headquarters been allowed to proceed the present disaster would have been avoided, and the Des Voeux Road premises could have been kept on for another twelve months at the least. However, they had nothing to look forward to, there were no suitable premises to be had, and thus the step which had been taken was quite a natural one. The official added:—"I would like you to make it known that this winding up has not been caused by any lack of interest on the part of the members themselves. Fifty per cent. were prepared to pay an increased subscription, but the meeting decided that the branch would not be justified in keeping the premises open. They are too small. There will still be a Y.M.C.A. in Hongkong, but we shall have no premises. We shall keep the tennis club running."

**HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
"MOON CAKES."**

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Hazeland with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium. Inspector Gordon said the man was found at the Kowloon Railway Station and when his basket was searched moon cakes were found to be stuffed with opium. A fine of \$131 was imposed.

NOVEL BEDDING.

When charged before Mr. Hazeland with stealing some hemp bags a Chinese said he had been given them by a foki whose name he did not know. Inspector Sullivan said defendant put the bags in buckets and covered them over with shavings. A contractor said no foki was in a position to give away the bags. Defendant said he wanted to use the bags as bed-clothes. Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed.

HONGKONG'S FINANCES.

The financial statement for Hongkong for the month of June is as follows:—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.
Balance of assets and liabilities on 31st May, 1916 \$ 361,633.87
Revenue from 1st to 30th June, 1916 1,048,171.64
..... \$1,409,335.15
Expenditure from 1st to 30th June, 1916 865,639.79
Balance \$ 544,295.36

HONGKONG BANK NOTES.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ending August 31st, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as follows:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 7,432,899	\$ 5,000,000*
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	21,197,968	20,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,073,739	330,000†
Total	\$32,704,606	\$25,330,000

* Sterling securities deposited with the Crown agents valued at £150,000.

† Securities with the Crown agents £69,040.

THE LATE REV. CHAU A HOK. A COMMON CHINESE HOME.

We regret to report the death of the Rev. Chau A Hok, which took place at his residence in Pottinger Street, Hongkong, on Friday last. Mr. Chau, who was born in 1836, must have been one of the oldest men in the Colony. Living in Canton during his teens he came into touch with Dr. Hobson, of the London Missionary Society, and in his nineteenth year he was baptized. About three years later he began to act as preacher and teacher in that Mission, but on the commencement of work in China by the Wesleyan Mission in 1832 his own mission generously approved his transfer to that society. In the Wesleyan Church he continued the rest of his days, being admitted to the ministry in 1877. Being a man of considerable Chinese culture and strong Christian character, he rendered valuable help for many years in the training of preachers at the Theological Institution at Tsang Sha, Canton. From this work he retired in 1904, since which time he lived with his son in Hongkong.

The passing of Mr. Chau serves to recall some of the strange experiences of the earlier European settlers in China and the Chinese who helped them, despite the atmosphere which varied from acute distrust to murderous hatred. Mr. Chau retained a very clear memory until near the end, and his fund of anecdotes of those days was very large. He was fond of observing the growing appreciation among the Chinese for Western knowledge and invention, the deepening sympathy between the races, and most of all the development of the Chinese Christian church. In the latter connection it is interesting to note that a return from all Protestant Missions in China two years before Mr. Chau's baptism shows the total number of communicant members as only six. Those were days of restricted missionary residence, experiments in methods, and hard foundation work, largely along the lines of translation. The corresponding figure in the present year is 258,662.

KOWLOON C.C. CONCERT.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor (Sir Henry May), H.E. Major-General Ventris, G.O.C., and Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman, a concert was given by the Kowloon Cricket Club on Saturday evening, the proceeds from which are to be devoted to war charities. The concert was held in the club grounds at King's Park, the pavilion having been transformed into a most tastefully arranged stage. In anticipation of a large audience, accommodation had been provided for about 500 people. This accommodation was taxed to the utmost, which, in view of the object of the concert, was most gratifying. Those present included H.E. the Governor and other patrons, and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary). Popular local vocalists figured in the programme and all had to respond to cheers. The items supplied by the band of the 74th Punjab were a feature, and proved thoroughly entertaining, and the concert was a great success in every way. The programme was as follows:—

Patriotic March, "The Call" (Hume);
Selection, "To-Night's the Night" (Rubens);
Song, "Marna" (Herbert Oliver),
Mr. A. J. England; "Ancliffe";
Valse, "For Valour" (Sanderson),
Mrs. Hill;
Piccolo Solo, "The Deep Blue Sea" (Brewer);
Song, (a) "The Rose" (b) "The River and the Sea" (Noel Johnson), Mr. E. E. W. Abney;
Song, "It is not because your heart is mine" (Loehr), Mrs. A. Riddell;
Selection, "The Passing Show" (Fincke);
Selection, "Iolanthe" (Sullivan);
Song, (a) "To Mary" (M. V. White), (b) "It's the Day" (Leoncavallo), Hon. Mr. Claud Severn;
Selection, "Push and Go" (Darczewski);
Song, Selected, Mrs. A. Riddell;
Valse, "Un Jour de Soleil" (Moinger);
The Bedouin Love Song (Frascati), Mr. H. E. Muriel;
Selection, "The Gondoliers" (Sullivan);
Song, "The Slave Song" (T. del Riego), Mrs. Hill;
One Step, "A La Carte" (Holzmann).

CHINA'S DENSITY FOR POPULATION.

The Scientific American contains some interesting figures relating to the density of China's population. About 95 per cent. of the population is confined to one-third of the area of the country, with a density of 200 to the square mile. Five per cent. of the population inhabits 65 per cent. of this area, with a density of 10 to the square mile. About 40 per cent. of the population is in the provinces south of the Yangtze, with a density of 230 to the square mile. In the outlying dependencies, which constitute 65 per cent. of the total area of China, the density of the population is less than that of America's Middle West. These figures show that, were China properly opened up, and all her resources brought into play, the huge total of 400,000,000, so often used as an economic bogey, would be by no means so frightening.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

A lady missionary in Soochow writes entertainingly of her work in the *Shanghai Mercury*:—"Once or twice a month I go to Loh Zeh with Dr. To who holds a clinic there twice a month. The first time we went I was Dr. To's attendant on her out calls and learned some profitable lessons in Chinese ways. There was an aged man ill with pneumonia, a patient of Drs. Park and Sung. The Chinese think that if one doctor is good two or three will be better, so the family of the sick man sent for Dr. To also. In the reception-room a group of tailors were working on the old man's burial garments, all of silk, for the family is wealthy. A long string of hams was stretched across the court in front of the reception hall, another evidence of wealth, I suppose. We went through numerous long, dirty stone-paved halls and dark rooms crowded with trunks and curtained beds, coming at last to the old man's bed-chamber. It was so dark that I could not see at all at first. Then one of the daughters-in-law lighted a coal oil lamp on the table, where red candles already burned, and I began to take in the surroundings. Windows of the translucent fish-scale variety stretched across one end of the room, but they were shut-tight and closely curtained. Not a single sunbeam stole in. Opposite the carved wood bedstead paneled with paintings and curtained closely with dirty cotton cloth. Around the room as high as my shoulders were stacked trunks and boxes with things piled on top of them. "Things"—every sort of clutter that you can imagine—useful and useless. The Chinese mind does not "things," and this room must have been its perfect ideal. There was a high wardrobe and that too was draped and festooned with "things." On the table by the bed were more "things," edible and otherwise—bottles, candles, boxes.

The daughter-in-law raised the bed curtain and held a light inside, that the doctor might take the sick man's pulse. The bed was well furnished, though some of the warm quilts were grey and shone with dirt. The patient evidently had on all of his clothes. He even had on his hat to shut off from his head any air that might possibly have got in. Speaking of air reminds me of the air in that sick-room—but let me not further harrow you.

Wonderfully enough, the old man did not die. He is much better and is up now and good for no one knows how many years. His burial clothes will keep. I suppose his coffin is ready too. That is very good. Sons have been known to prevent their parents with coffins on their birthdays. That is a very nice, thoughtful, filial thing to do. You will see what it may mean that we have begun the teaching of sanitation and hygiene in our school at Loh Zeh and the practice of medicine "Western style." May the spirit of progress speed our efforts.

There may be many Occidentals living in China who have never seen inside of a common Chinese home. We who work among the people see how they live.

PHILIPPINE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

OFFER BY STRIKING NURSES.

In connection with the strike of nurses which took place at the Philippine General Hospital recently, all but 34 of the 155 male and female nurses have signed a resolution signifying their desire to return to duty until such time as the authorities can replace them with new employees.

The resolution is as follows:—"We the undersigned, by the present resolution, make known the following:—That we desire and are entirely willing to continue attending the sick at the General Hospital during the time the directors of the said hospital may not find others to replace us to take care of the patients. That our resignations be made effective as soon as others may be found to take our positions, leaving to the authorities in charge, full decision on this matter. That we shall be glad to give our services free during all the time that, for the welfare of our patients and efficiency of the hospital, our services may be required. That we sign this resolution to show that it is not our aim and purpose to in any way hinder the hospital administration in the carrying out of their official duties.

The situation at the hospital is rapidly becoming normal. New students are coming forward to take the places of those who had voluntarily abandoned their posts. The Director of the Bureau of Civil Service has opened his investigations and is taking up each case individually, besides looking into the hospital records to determine the merits of the claims of the individual nurses.

The newspaper, *La Vanguardia*, which is said to have led the campaign against the hospital, announces, in view of the investigation ordered by the Governor-General, its intention to cease from attacking the institution and commenting on the strike.

A number of the striking nurses have drawn up and signed a statement of facts, a copy of which they have sent to each of the three American newspapers in Manila. In the statement they deny that any coercion or violence of any kind was used to induce them to sign the petition containing their resignations; that any racial feeling influenced them in the step they have taken; that they were influenced by a "politician," or that politics had anything to do with their action; and that they threatened, or harboured intentions of, violence. They characterize as "mere inventions" or "hallucinations" in the minds of prejudiced people the allegations that one of them threatened to "destroy the institution," and that some of them had plotted to poison certain officials.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTING DEPTS.

END OF SEASON

SALE

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN

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DRESSES,

BLOUSES,

HATS,

SHOES,

STOCKINGS.

GENTS.

BOOTS,

SHOES,

SHIRTS,

HATS,

PYJAMAS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[51]

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD SALTS and CHLOROPHYLL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Beware of expensive substitutes, which give a huge profit to the dealers.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agent: WILLEM HEYBLOM, Powell's Building.

[1018]

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

TELEPHONE 349.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

STIFF
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SOFT
DOUBLE
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FOR
PRESENT
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SUBSTANTIAL
LIGHT-WEIGHT
MATERIALS.

FITTED WITH THE NEW COAT SLEEVE.

Thus ensuring the proper setting of the Cuff.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

[1077]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE OFFICE OF CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on the 12th instant (12th day, 8th month), being the date of the Autumn Holiday.

A. H. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Yick Building,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1916

TO LET

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.

Apply—
"A,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1117

FOR SALE

THE HULL and MACHINERY of a Steel Twin Screw River Steamer built in 1904 and recently damaged by fire.

Now lying in Shanghai Harbour and open for inspection.

Dimensions: 310' x 40' x 14'. Tonnage: Gross 394, Net 271.

HULL—Collapsed above load line. In fair condition below load line.

Double bottom fore and aft.

MACHINERY—Two sets triple expansion engines.

Cylinders 14" x 24" x 30"

Two Boilers 15'0" diameter 11'6" long.

Engines and Boilers can be thoroughly repaired at moderate cost.

Each set of engines is complete in itself and could be used separately.

Applications for inspection and tenders for the whole or part of the vessel should be sent to Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Shanghai.

Particulars believed to be correct but not guaranteed and subject to examination by tenders.

1111

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, Bonham Road, for Residence of Graduates, Undergraduates and External Students, RE-OPENS September 1st.

Special facilities for Graduates.

Apply to—

THE ACTING WARDEN.

1114

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

THE above SCHOOL, situated in the healthiest part of Macao, will RE-OPEN on Friday, Sept. 15th.

A sound education in English, Portuguese and Commercial subjects is provided.

Apply to—

Fr DIRECTOR.

1108

NOTICE

I beg to inform the public that I have This Day Established myself as Watchmaker, Repairer, etc.

All work done on the Premises and all orders will have my careful attention.

JAMES STEER
(late of Cus. J. GARR & Co.),
No. 4, d'Almeida Street,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. 1108

NOTICE

SIEMSSON & CO.
H. A. SIEMSSON,
O. STRUCKMEYER,
P. DANIELSEN,
R. STUTZKE.

ANY persons having Claims against the above who have not already lodged same with the Liquidators are requested to present same to the undersigned before 30th September, 1916.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Liquidators of the above. 11083

WANTED

GENTLEMAN requires BOARD (Breakfast and Dinner) and Lodging Private Family. State Terms—
"M. L."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
11101

WANTED

AT Taiipo or Fanning, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW for second fortnight in November.

Reply—
Box No. 9,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
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JUST RECEIVED.

FRESH Supply of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET

861

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Cotton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1215.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43/713, dated Hongkong, 17th February, 1906, for One Share numbered 9518 Registered in the name of Miss SARAH DUNCAN FINE has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th September, 1916, a new Certificate for the Share will be issued and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/713 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 1st September 1916. 11084

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office on TUESDAY, the 26th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 26th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1916. 11083

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN

BAGUIO

(PHILIPPINES).

CITY Built on Pine Clad Hills Swept by Cool and Refreshing Breezes.

5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.

65° F. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.

Eight hours by Rail or Automobile from Manila.

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MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.

FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS IN THE WORLD.

Automobile and Horse Race Tracks.

FIRST CLASS HOTELS.

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BAGUIO, P.I.,
or nearest Office of TROUS COOK & SON

788

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(Mitsubishi Co.).

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKAHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, ROJO,
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SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BEIJI
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MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE,
OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA,
NAGOYA, TSURUGA, YAMAGUCHI,
HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW
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Codes—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union
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Agents—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRABING & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO Co. Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. B. BROWN,
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO, Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PRAK.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

"ROSENEATH," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PRAK.

4 ROOMED FLAT to let at the PRAK. KELLET CREST, 65, PRAK.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, PRAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon. No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street. No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PRAK. (Unfurnished).

No. 19, THE PRAK (CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

"MOORENAGH WEST," No. 4, THE PRAK, from 1st November, 1916.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
11109.

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.

10 LET, from 1st October, 1916. Four Large Connecting ROOMS on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

For particulars apply to—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
11080

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW PRAK. GODOWN, No. 111, Praya East, Storage 8.0 tons.

Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
11087

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 4, Seymour Terrace, from 1st October.

Apply to—
P. M. N. DE SILVA,
4 Des Vaux Road.
11088

TO LET.

From 1st November next.

FLATS in "EVO MESS," No. 8, THE PRAK.

Apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
11085.

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.

For particulars etc., apply—
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OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.

Apply—
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TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and Airy Offices overlooking State Square.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
11090

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
1110

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
11092

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
11093

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

First Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMKIN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
11105

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

HOUSE in Klee's Buildings.

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
32

TO LET.

TWO BOOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE-BOOMED FLATS in Lamproy's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-BOOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-BOOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
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11095

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WATSON'S

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QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—MORRIS.—On September 5th, at Shanghai, before H.B.M. Consul-General, Sir Everard H. Fraser, K.C.M.G., M. GRAHAM ANDERSON, B.Sc., to FRANCES LOUISE MORRIS, B.Sc., of the China Inland Mission.

BROWN—ROBERTS.—On September 4th, at Shanghai, before H.B.M. Consul-General Sir E. Fraser, and afterwards at St. Joseph's Church by the Rev. P. BORNARD, MATILDA AUGUSTA, the third daughter of Mr. WILLIAM JOHN ROBERTS and the late Mrs. AUGUSTA CAMILLA ROBERTS, of Shanghai, to ALFRED JAMES BROWN.

DEATHS.

JOSHI.—At Kalangan, Amoy, on August 10th, FLORENCE OAKMAN, dearly loved wife of EDWARD JOSHI, Canton, aged 26 years.

LYNCH.—On September 4th, at the Isolating Hospital, Shanghai, PEONY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. LYNCH, aged 4 years.

MESSE.—At No. 46, Morrison Hill Road, KATHLEEN BLANCH, beloved wife of Mr. S. MESSE, aged 30.

Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 to-day.

Singapore papers please copy.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1916.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ECONOMIC WEAPON.

With the approval of all but a very small section of the House of Commons, the British Government has followed the example of France and endorsed the resolutions passed at the recent Economic Conference of the Allies at Paris. They could hardly have done otherwise in view of the fact that three of the most important of these resolutions—namely, those advocating the withdrawal from the enemy of most-favoured-nation treatment, protection against dumping and other unfair competition, and the adoption of measures to render the Allies independent of enemy countries as regards essential industries—were drafted by the President of the Board of Trade and adopted by the Conference in the form in which they were submitted by the British delegates. The resolutions, it will be remembered, are divided into

three categories. The first consists of measures for the effective prosecution of the war, and, beyond necessitating an extension of our black-list in order to prohibit trading with enemy subjects wherever they may reside, will not involve any material change in our existing practice. It appears to be designed rather to raise the standard of certain of the Allied Governments to that set by France and Great Britain. The second group of resolutions sets forth the policy to be pursued during the period of reconstruction after the war, and is more controversial. The enemy Powers are to be deprived of the benefits of the most-favoured-nation clause in order to leave the Allies free to make such commercial arrangements as they may deem expedient; industries are to be protected against dumping or other unfair competition; and Germany is to be prevented from regaining control of the raw materials of important industries in the Allied countries. Opposition will be offered to some or all of these proposals, not, in most cases, from a lack of sympathy with the motive which inspires them as from a fear that they may prove more injurious to ourselves than to the enemy. This aspect of the matter was placed before the House by Sir JOHN SIMON, who warned his hearers against the danger of being led by indignation—natural and righteous though that indignation was—to adopt changes which might have consequences far different from and greater than those immediately intended. He pointed out that the only reason why people bought things was because it was to their advantage to buy things and not because it was to the advantage of other people to sell them. By excluding German trade we should merely divert it to other channels. There is undoubtedly a great deal of force in these arguments, regarded from a purely economic point of view. The soundness of our financial position, which has enabled us to raise by taxation some three hundred millions sterling for war purposes, as compared with Germany's twenty-five millions, is a splendid vindication of free-trade. But it is a problem of self-preservation rather than of economics by which we are confronted now, and it is in this light that it will be viewed throughout the Empire. In the words of the Prime Minister, "the war has opened our eyes to the full meaning and manifold implications of the German system of peaceful penetration."

We know that it has an ulterior military motive, and that it can only be met, as Mr. BONAR LAW argued, by State organization along the lines of the Paris Conference. While this means the end of imperial *laissez faire* it does not necessarily imply the adoption of a general tariff. There is a *via media*. What we must aim at is security in the event of war. We were seriously handicapped for some time after the outbreak of hostilities by the German control of many important commodities, such as dyes, spelter, magnetite, and optical glasses. Had we depended in a similar measure on Germany for the supply of iron and steel for the manufacture of munitions we could never have carried on the war. It is, therefore, reassuring to learn that the Board of Trade are actively engaged in devising schemes to guard against the nation finding itself in such a predicament in the future, and that a State scheme of assistance to scientific and industrial research has already been established. Expert Committees have been appointed, also, to make investigations into the conditions and needs of a number of important branches of industry and trade and into the problems of finance, while the question of industrial and commercial policy generally has been referred to a strong committee, under the chairmanship of Lord BALSOUR of Barleigh, representing every point of view that could reasonably demand recognition. We do not suppose that the most ardent Free Traders will discover any cause for alarm in these measures, and as regards the policy to which the Government is committed, they may derive consolation from the reflection that it is, for the most part, merely temporary. The experience gained during the period of reconstruction will serve as a valuable guide to the steps to be taken under the third group of resolutions—those of a permanent character—in regard to which each of the Allied countries is left free to choose the method it considers best suited to its

circumstances for the purpose of attaining the common object, economic independence. When the investigations which are now being made are completed, the results will be laid before an Imperial Conference, in which, it may be mentioned, India will be represented. That, of course, is an essential preliminary to any Imperial action. It is to be hoped that all parties will abandon their prejudices and unite in an honest attempt to further the safety and welfare of the British Empire. Let it not be said that we have "forgotten nothing and learned nothing" as the result of a war such as that which has afflicted Europe for the past two years.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

At Yumati on Friday, a coolie fell between a launch and the pier and was drowned.

The office of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to-morrow (Tuesday).

The Gazette notifies the renewal of five trade marks owned by Reuter, Brockelmann & Co. and sixty trade marks owned by Radecker & Co.

By the recent parcel post convention the United States are now accepting parcels for China up to a maximum weight of 11 lb. at 12 gold cents per lb. or fraction thereof.

It is notified by the Registrar of Companies, that at the expiration of three months the following Companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Companies will be dissolved:—The Club Germania; Parr & Company, Ltd.; the Pan Hing Hotel Co., Ltd.; and C. E. Hastings and Co., Ltd.

On board the C.N.S. *Sinkiang*, which arrived here from Hongkong yesterday morning, says the *N.C. Daily News* of the 5th instant, an outbreak of fire was discovered when the steamer was off Amoy. The fire, which was amongst a cargo of sugar, was extinguished by the officers and crew of the ship, which arrived according to schedule time.

The Consul-General for the Netherlands in Hongkong informs us that the Netherlands Indian Government has rescinded the decree by which Hongkong was declared an infected port on account of plague. Consequently, no special measures are necessary for ships leaving for the Netherlands Indies with the exception that the bill of health has to be endorsed by the Consul-General.

When the s.s. *Tean* arrived from Manila according to port regulations she steamed to the quarantine anchorage in order that the passengers might be examined for cholera. No cholera was found, but the Medical Officer discovered that the ship's commodore had contracted small-pox. The European passengers were not allowed to land until four o'clock, and the vessel was detained in quarantine.

According to the Observatory report, the average mean temperature during August was 82.6, the highest point reached being 92.4 on the 5th, and the lowest 73.5 on the 16th and 22nd. There were 217.8 hours of sunshine and 5.040 inches of rain. The average humidity was 82.

The rainfall for August at the Botanical Gardens was 6.84 inches in seventeen days; at the Matilda Hospital it was 5.98 inches in fifteen days; and at the Police Station, Taiipo, 4.43 inches were recorded in ten days.

Li Lich-chun has sent a telegram to Peking saying that he has left his troops with instructions that they are to take their orders henceforth from the new Tuchen, Luk Wing-ting. He himself "intends to leave Kwangtung to seek medical advice and cure somewhere else," as soon as he can arrange matters with the Military and Civil Governors. He regrets he is unable to come up to Peking at this moment, but he promises that he will offer his services to the Government in the future when his health permits.

At the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening there was a good attendance to witness the final performance of "The Scamps," and the programme was carried through in its entirety to the accompaniment of much enthusiasm. The Company have gone to Canton to fill a two nights' engagement at the Club Theatre on the Shamoon, and on their return are billed for two nights here, commencing on Wednesday, before proceeding to Shanghai. The general excellence of the performances during the past week should induce Hongkong theatre-goers to patronise this talented combination.

THE WAR.

TREMENDOUS EFFECTS OF BRITISH ARTILLERY.

VIOLENCE OF ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACKS CREATE SURPRISE.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN THE CARPATHIANS.

BRITISH AEROPLANE SQUADRONS PREPARED.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

IMPORTANT GAINS AND CAPTURES.

LONDON, September 10th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—The whole of the Ghinchy village and the ground to Leuze Wood are ours.

East of High Wood we advanced three hundred yards on a five hundred yards front.

North-east of Pozieres we gained a further six hundred yards.

HEAVY ENEMY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, September 10th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in another *communiqué*, says:—We attacked this afternoon on a front of six thousand yards between High Wood and Leuze Wood. This resulted in the capture of the whole of Ghinchy after severe fighting. The prisoners taken and the enemy casualties were very heavy.

The casualties of the enemy were also very heavy north-east of Pozieres, where he was caught by our artillery while massing for a counter-attack.

There has been artillery activity elsewhere on the front.

There have been numerous air-fights, and our air-rafts bombed another enemy aerodrome, destroying two hangars.

SUCCESSFUL TRENCH RAIDS.

We took prisoner two Bavarian officers and 19 men, and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

There has been considerable artillery activity on the part of the enemy north of Pozieres and in the neighbourhood of Mouquet Farm, where a small enemy attack was easily repulsed.

We raided enemy trenches in the neighbourhood of Arras, the Hohenzollern Redoubt and Neuve Chapelle, took prisoners and inflicted casualties.

A German trench was captured last night at High Wood, after sharp hand-to-hand fighting.

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TERIFIC BOMBARDMENT AT GUILLEMONT.

LONDON, September 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states that the terrible character of our bombardment at Guillemont is shown by the fact that the ground east of the village was strewn with naked corpses, many unrecognised having been killed and stripped by the intense concussion, which also killed the occupants of some of the dugouts. The Germans were completely demoralised and surrendered freely. It seems that the Germans withdrew their field-artillery from Guillemont either in order to prevent capture or as a preliminary to a general withdrawal.

MR ASQUITH AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, September 9th.

Reuter's Correspondent, telegraphing to-day, states that Mr. Asquith is spending a few days in the area of the British offensive. The visit concluded to-day.

HINDENBURG ON THE SOMME.

COPENHAGEN, September 10th.

General Hindenburg has arrived on the Somme Front, accompanied by the Crown Prince.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS AMAZE GERMAN CORRESPONDENTS.

LONDON, September 10th.

German Correspondents are frankly surprised at the violence of the British and French attacks on the Somme. They were especially impressed by the aerial activity, and speak of the great swarms of British aeroplanes hovering over the Franco-German frontier, where ten squadrons bombarded the German communications.

KING FERDINAND CONFERS WITH KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, September 10th.

The King of Bulgaria has arrived at the Eastern Front to confer with the Kaiser.

V. C. AWARDS.

LONDON, September 10th.

The *Gazette* announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to temporary Major Stewart Walter London Shand, Captain Adrian Carton de Wiart, temporary Lieutenant Geoffrey St. George Cather, temporary Second-Lieutenant Donald Simpson Bell, Sergeant-Major Nelson Carter, of the Sussex Regiment, Corporal George Sanders, of the West Yorks, Privates James Hutchinson, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, William McFadden and Robert Quigg, of the Irish Rifles, James Miller, of the Royal Lancasters, William Short, of the West Yorks, Thomas Turrell, of the West Yorks, Theodore Veale, of the Devons, Drummer Walmer Ritchie, of the Seaforth Highlanders, Private William Frederick Faulds, of the South African Infantry, and the following Australian Infantrymen:—Second-Lieutenant Arthur Seaford Blackburn, Privates Thomas Cooke, William Jackson, John Leck and Martin O'Meara.

THE AIRMAN V.C.

LONDON, September 10th.

His Majesty the King has presented the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant Robinson, the aviator who destroyed the Zeppelin near London.

CONSTERNATION IN CLUBLAND.

LONDON, September 10th.

The commanding officer of the National Liberal Club and the Constitutional Club has created consternation in clubland. Deputations have visited the War Office to protest.

A PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, September 10th.

A Proclamation has been issued requiring returns to be made of all British property in enemy territory and of claims by British subjects against enemy persons and enemy governments.

FRENCH WAR CREDITS.

PARIS, September 10th.

The French Budget Committee have adopted a Bill for credits amounting to 2,333,000,000 for the final quarter of 1916.

THE SUMATRA INSURRECTION.

THE HAGUE, September 10th.

The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies telegraphs that five brigades of infantry left Jambia, Sumatra, on the 6th inst., for Moea Tanbesi, where the rebels last 50 killed and two Dutch soldiers were slightly wounded in the engagement on the 2nd inst.

More troops have been sent to Bangkok, and two more companies of infantry have gone to Moea Tanbesi from Palembang.

The Dutch Controller at Moea Tanbesi, who was reported murdered at Surulungan, is now reported safe.

The Governor of the Dutch East Indies reports local skirmishes favourable to the Dutch troops at Moea Tanbesi, and satisfactory news from other places.

ANGLO-FRENCH MUNITION MINISTERS CONFER.

LONDON, September 10th.

It is officially announced that Conferences were held during the week at Paris between the French and British Ministers of Munitions. Views were exchanged on the recent operations and measures were discussed for the most effective employment of the joint military resources. Satisfactory conclusions were reached.

The Hon. E. Montagu has returned to England.

[Telegram received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

MURDER IN WELLINGTON STREET.

CHINESE EX-MAGISTRATE FATALLY STABBED.

Wellington Street, at the junction of Gutzlaff Street, was the scene of a fatal stabbing affray on Friday night, the victim being Wu Hing Ki, aged 38 years, who has been living in Hongkong for about two months. He was an ex-magistrate, presiding over the prefecture of Kingchow, Kwangtung, and was relieved of his post when President Li succeeded President Yuan.

On Friday night Wu Hing Ki was out walking with two friends, and when near Gutzlaff Street, he was stabbed from behind. The weapon was left in the wound and the murderer, who apparently, was not seen, mixed with the crowd. Wu's friends first became aware of the incident when they saw him reel and fall to the ground. They thought he was suddenly taken ill, but on assisting him to his feet discovered a knife in his side. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he made a statement to the police before expiring.

No motive can yet be assigned for the crime, but the police think it possible that political intrigue is at the bottom of the affair, or, on the other hand, the murderer may have wanted his revenge on Wu for a magisterial decision. Four men have been detained by the police in connection with the crime.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

A letter dated August 2nd, received in Shanghai from the mother of Mr. Hugh Lester (Messrs. Dodwell & Co.) states that Mr. Lester was wounded in the arm by shrapnel on July 8th, but at the time of writing was back in the trenches, quite well again. He was not sent home.

Further news has reached Shanghai relative to the wounds of Lieut. C. S. Bignell, formerly of Collins & Co., and his many friends will be pleased to know that he is resting easily in a private hospital in London and that there is every reason to think that he will soon be able to rejoin his regiment at the front.

It seems that Lieut. Bignell was "potted" by a sniper, the bullet striking him in the thigh, fortunately missing the bone, and resulting only in a flesh wound.

Mr. E. S. Little, junr., district manager of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., in Tientsin, is leaving for home in the near future to join the Officers' Training Corps, on application to the War Office.

Mr. Little, who is a married man with two children, was educated at Leys School, Cambridge. On returning to the Far East he was prominent in Shanghai sport and was for a period of eight years a popular member of "A" Company, S.V.C. At present he holds the rank of Lieutenant in the British Volunteer Company at Tientsin.

News has been received that 2nd Lieut. J. O. Barnes, Royal Field Artillery, was very badly wounded in the big push that started on July 1st. He was attached to the Trench Mortar Battery, and after being under very heavy shell fire for 62 hours, had his right knee-cap and right calf shot away, five shrapnel wounds in the groin and the little finger of his left hand broken. This happened on or about July 6th, and on July 10th he was operated upon at Amiens, but on July 13th whilst at the 8th General Hospital, Rouen, it was found necessary to amputate the right leg above the knee. He is now lying in the 3rd London General Hospital, says the *A.C. Daily News*.

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO LORD KITCHENER.

Very characteristic, and for that reason perhaps, very genuine, was the American tribute to Lord Kitchener on the day of his memorial service. A great bazaar called the Allied Bazaar was being held in New York and the sale was in frantic progress when suddenly bugles sounded a call and there was an instant stop of every activity. Motor cars arriving stopped where they had run to, ladies in evening dress going in or out stayed where they stood, every sales girl halted with goods in her hands, every booth chairman ceased his appeals, twenty thousand faces turned towards the front of the Hall and everyone bowed whilst prayer was offered and after "Land of Hope and Glory" the vast gathering sang together "Onward Christian Soldiers." The sudden and complete stoppage of every movement caused a most weird effect and was an evidence of the reality of the feeling.

GERMAN SAVAGERY IN AFRICA.

CAMEROON NATIVE VICTIMS.

"German Atrocities and Breaches of the Rules of War in Africa" is the title of a Blue-book [Cd. 8306] recently issued.

If there are any sceptics left about the brutality of the German as commander and as ruler of a civilian population, let them get and read this record. It tells, first, of the conduct of the German forces in Cameroon. They came to the conclusion that one tribe, the Duala, were hostile to them as the Allied troops advanced into the country. Thereupon one of their commanders, Lieutenant von Engelbrecht, issued to a subordinate the following order:—

"I have ordered the destruction of all Duala villages. All Duala met on the roads carrying weapons (knives, bows and arrows, spears and also rifles) are to be shot. Prisoners will only be made when they are caught red-handed and can be legally tried and condemned to death. All Duala still in the employment of the Government in the northern railway part of the Duala district will be arrested and sent under charge to Dschang."

General Döbel, in forwarding to the Colonial Secretary a translation of this captured message says:—

"I consider the message serves to indicate the attitude of mind of the Germans towards the native inhabitants of the Cameroons, and although our troops must, from time to time, employ native guides, it is unnecessary for me to state that natives do not perform the other services indicated by the writer."

The effect of such orders on the native soldiery employed by the Germans in the Cameroons may be imagined. But there is here no need for imagination. It is described in case after case taken from the mouths of native witnesses who had passed through the ordeal of visits from the German troops. Witness after witness tells the same story—of a sudden warning that the Germans were coming, of panic flight; of men, women, and children caught; and of the finding of their bodies by those who had escaped who at last they ventured back to their smoldering homes. A memorandum by Mr. V. Blighstone, Chief Political Officer, covers much of the evidence. He says that:—

"In every case a very close cross-examination has been held on every material point, and I have satisfied myself in every case that the witnesses related what they believed to be true. I have turned away many who were not quite satisfactory under cross-examination."

"The evidence has been taken, in fact in exactly the same way as I am accustomed to take evidence in criminal cases."

It is, of course, impossible to give any complete summary of this mass of evidence. A touch or two, revealing the nature of the whole, is all that can be reproduced here:—

"We all ran away; but my sister Ntongwe was caught by them. I heard her screaming. Came back three days after. I saw no wound; the body was swollen up inside her own house. I saw no marks on her body."

"I live at Mung. Some months ago I was living in the house of Npoundo. There were in the house of Npoundo, myself and his two wives, Matio and Munda. During the night Npoundo was called out; he went out and was shot and killed. After a bit I looked and saw four German soldiers. After some time Munda told Matio to run with her. She refused. Munda ran out and was shot at twice. Then two soldiers came into the house. They lit a lamp. They found Munda under a bed; they kicked her; she came out from the bed; they killed her with an axe. They then found me hiding. They took me. They told me to show them the headman's house. I showed them. They then let me go. I ran away and was shot at three times. The first shot missed me, the second got me in the left fore-arm, and the third in the left shoulder. Two soldiers came and looked at me; they asked me if I was dead. I was left there."

"Before leaving our village, for some reason which I do not know, a soldier picked up my small brother by the toe and dashed his head into the ground. He did this twice and then kicked the body. The boy was only four or five years old and he died at once. We were not allowed to bury him."

So much for Cameroon. The details of these atrocities are here published for the first time. But their existence has been known ever since the campaign was well under way.

POISONED WELLS.

The Blue-book also contains the full text of General Botha's correspondence with the German authorities in South-West Africa about the poisoning of the wells. The substance of this correspondence is well-known. The case of the description of the condition of South African prisoners taken by the Germans is the same. It is not new; but the full text of the reports is now published for the first time in an easily accessible form.

A few pages describing the brutal murder of our wounded men by Germans in East Africa complete the Blue-book. The whole effect is overwhelming in its disgust and abhorrence which it inspires. It shows the German stripped of his veneer of humanity—a brute and a callous brute; committing unspeakable abominations of cruelty and lust; whining when his own skin is threatened; and lying with brazen effrontery when his crimes are brought home to him.—*Times*.

THE MARK.

The announcement that the Kaiser has conferred the Order of St. John on 11 Dutchmen does not create any enthusiasm here (says *The Times* special correspondent at Amsterdam). German chivalry, as illustrated by the murder of women and children in the *Lusitania*, of Miss Cavell, and of Captain Fryatt, has fallen lower in public estimation than the mark.

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THE THING CALLED A NATION.

[BY G. K. CHESTERTON.]

Five hundred years ago our Allies the Sorbians went down in the great Battle of Kossow, which was the end of their triumph and the beginning of their glory. For if the Serbian Empire was mortally wounded, the Serbian nation had a chance to prove itself immortal; since it is only in death that we can discover immortality. So awfully alive is that Christian thing called a nation that its very death is a living death. It is a living death which lasts a hundred times longer than any life of man, and of what it meant to the Sorbians I know of no possible literary expression. The nearest words for it are found, I believe, in a Serbian proverb, which I fancy I have heard, and which I am sure is too good for me to have imagined: "God never made a heaven until He saw the sorrows of the Serbs."

The day of the great Turkish victory is everywhere celebrated by Serbians—except in Serbia. To ask why it cannot be kept in Serbia is to ask the central question about the greatest quarrel that has ever convulsed the planet. We are fighting to preserve that particular spirit which remembers a defeat rather than a victory. We are fighting to make success a failure. The Germans keep the Day of Sedan, that is the Day of Success; and it is a fact to which any honest observer will attest, that they are conspicuous among other nations recalling other victories, by the fact that their whole phraseology and philosophy treats it as a part of an inevitable success, of an inevitable Sedan. The Prussians do not remember and celebrate the Day of Jena. That is why it is vitally necessary, even for their own sakes, to give them a bigger Jena, which they will be obliged to remember. As it is, the average Prussian probably realises nothing about Jena, except that Professor Hueckel lives there; which may, indeed, be reasonably regarded as a national judgement or visitation in itself; but in which the divine irony expresses itself in too subtle a manner to be easily apprehended by the Prussian mind.

Kossow of the Serbians towers in history as the most tragic and memorable of such instances of human destiny. But it is by no means the only instance indicating that the Allies stand for this paradox of the undefeated defeat. When I first went to Paris as a mere boy I think the thing that most struck my eye and stuck in my memory was that sculptured circle of the great cities of France, in which the only statue still girt with new garlands and trophies is the lost city of Strasbourg. It seemed to be a challenge to the changes of time more momentous and impressive than the cannon column of Napoleon or the towers of Notre Dame. I never saw a sight in my life that impelled me so spontaneously to say, *Je ne signore pas*. But the very phrase I am using is enough to remind me that the idea is older and even more historic than the last quarrel of France. In the light of that ancient idea, most assuredly, Serbia must be called the eldest brother of the Alliance. It was under the sign by which Constantine conquered that Lazar fell in a failure that has been as fruitful as a martyrdom.

And the chief fruit of this philosophy is the national idea itself, the sacramental sense of being a nation, the basis in an almost religious sense of a great cause, the idea having a home upon this earth, which the Arab armies out of the desert can hardly even be said to have violated, having never even begun to understand, if we in the West have enjoyed these things more peacefully than the Serbians, it would be on the last level of witness for us to reproach them with the difference. For in the plain light of history, it is because they have kept warlike that they have found it possible to be peaceful. If they are fierce it is because no courage nor of such fanaticism could have kept us frontiers of Christendom against such a host of cruel, vile, and unscrupulous our first Parliament and building our first cathedrals. While all we call the world was being made they were the wall of the world. If they had the faults of such fighting we at least might in decency regard them not as sins, but scars. If they have wildly struck down tyrants who were also traitors, it is because for them a phrase like "selling the pass" is not a petty political metaphor, but has often referred to a real pass, over real mountains, letting loose rain upon real villages in a real valley.

And, indeed, it is this valiant and sensitive visualisation of the world which makes the main sentiment of Serbia in the war. The Serbs have a feeling about the part played by Austria which we in no west can but imperfectly understand. That Austria was wholly and flatly in the wrong in the quarrel that created this war is admitted by everyone in his five wits. It may even be said that it was admitted by Austria, since she refused arbitration or even any sort of discussion. It is admitted by many of the Germans, who are, indeed more and more disposed to prove their own impeccable virtue at the expense of the Austrians, as well as of all the rest of mankind. But the Serb has an issue with the Austrian which is the more sinister for being spiritual. For the Serb the Austrian is a Christian—like Judas Iscariot, he is a Christian who has stabbed him in the back while he was still fighting with his face to the foe. And his just anger is full of the fury of five centuries; and dark with the trappings of that day of mourning when the blood of his saints and heroes was given on the field of blackbirds in vain.—*Daily News and Leader*.

KAISER'S UNPOPULARITY.

According to the *Rotterdamse Courant*, Kaiser Wilhelm is considerably perturbed over the increasing evidences of his unpopularity. During his recent journeys he has several times encountered cold and even hostile receptions.

Another Dutch paper says the Kaiser recently complained to a general in his suite about the coolness of his subjects, and was so moved that he shed tears. The paper adds that these evidences of unpopularity have considerably affected the Emperor's health, and he suffers from frequent fits of depression. We should take this with a grain of salt.

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The day of the great Turkish victory is everywhere celebrated by Serbians—except in Serbia. To ask why it cannot be kept in Serbia is to ask the central question about the greatest quarrel that has ever convulsed the planet. We are fighting to preserve that particular spirit which remembers a defeat rather than a victory. We are fighting to make success a failure. The Germans keep the Day of Sedan, that is the Day of Success; and it is a fact to which any honest observer will attest, that they are conspicuous among other nations recalling other victories, by the fact that their whole phraseology and philosophy treats it as a part of an inevitable success, of an inevitable Sedan. The Prussians do not remember and celebrate the Day of Jena. That is why it is vitally necessary, even for their own sakes, to give them a bigger Jena, which they will be obliged to remember. As it is, the average Prussian probably realises nothing about Jena, except that Professor Hueckel lives there; which may, indeed, be reasonably regarded as a national judgement or visitation in itself; but in which the divine irony expresses itself in too subtle a manner to be easily apprehended by the Prussian mind.

Kossow of the Serbians towers in history as the most tragic and memorable of such instances of human destiny. But it is by no means the only instance indicating that the Allies stand for this paradox of the undefeated defeat. When I first went to Paris as a mere boy I think the thing that most struck my eye and stuck in my memory was that sculptured circle of the great cities of France, in which the only statue still girt with new garlands and trophies is the lost city of Strasbourg. It seemed to be a challenge to the changes of time more momentous and impressive than the cannon column of Napoleon or the towers of Notre Dame. I never saw a sight in my life that impelled me so spontaneously to say, *Je ne signore pas*. But the very phrase I am using is enough to remind me that the idea is older and even more historic than the last quarrel of France. In the light of that ancient idea, most assuredly, Serbia must be called the eldest brother of the Alliance. It was under the sign by which Constantine conquered that Lazar fell in a failure that has been as fruitful as a martyrdom.

And the chief fruit of this philosophy is the national idea itself, the sacramental sense of being a nation, the basis in an almost religious sense of a great cause, the idea having a home upon this earth, which the Arab armies out of the desert can hardly even be said to have violated, having never even begun to understand, if we in the West have enjoyed these things more peacefully than the Serbians, it would be on the last level of witness for us to reproach them with the difference. For in the plain light of history, it is because they have kept warlike that they have found it possible to be peaceful. If they are fierce it is because no courage nor of such fanaticism could have kept us frontiers of Christendom against such a host of cruel, vile, and unscrupulous our first Parliament and building our first cathedrals. While all we call the world was being made they were the wall of the world. If they had the faults of such fighting we at least might in decency regard them not as sins, but scars. If they have wildly struck down tyrants who were also traitors, it is because for them a phrase like "selling the pass" is not a petty political metaphor, but has often referred to a real pass, over real mountains, letting loose rain upon real villages in a real valley.

And, indeed, it is this valiant and sensitive visualisation of the world which makes the main sentiment of Serbia in the war. The Serbs have a feeling about the part played by Austria which we in no west can but imperfectly understand. That Austria was wholly and flatly in the wrong in the quarrel that created this war is admitted by everyone in his five wits. It may even be said that it was admitted by Austria, since she refused arbitration or even any sort of discussion. It is admitted by many of the Germans, who are, indeed more and more disposed to prove their own impeccable virtue at

Hello! Are you there?

Oh, no, it's not nearly finished yet, and Haig's simply pouring shells across into the Hun positions north of the Somme.

Hand grenades, too, are the order of the day, and our boys do REALLY GOOD WORK with them.

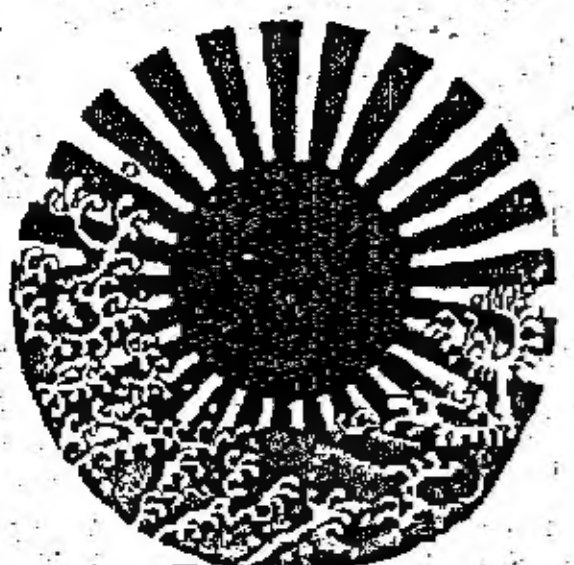
Eh! What's that? What do they cost? Well, a £100 EXCHANGE BOND represents about 800 hand-grenades, and these in the hands of a fast bowler..... you won't need my help to draw a mental picture.

Lively picture, eh? Yes, the Hongkong Bank gets the Bonds for you. Think it over. I'll ring off now. Bye-bye.

At times of crisis it must be Bovril

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

Grand Prize of Honour
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



ASAHI-BEER

SOLD EVERYWHERE

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH AIR RAIDS.

A BIG FIRE.

PARIS, September 7th.

A communiqué says:—Sixteen aeroplanes bombed railway stations, bivouacs, and enemy stores on the Somme. A big fire was caused.

GAINS MAINTAINED.

PARIS, September 8th.

A communiqué says:—Enemy counter-attacks at Bony, to the south of Chaufnes, were repulsed, with considerable enemy losses. We have entirely maintained our gains everywhere.

A German attack on Vaux-Chapitre Wood was repulsed.

Between Verman, d'Ouvillers and Chaufnes, the enemy made four fruitless, masked attacks. Each was preceded by an intense bombardment. Two hundred more prisoners were taken here.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY HELD BY FRENCH.

PARIS, September 8th.

To the south-west of Chaufnes the French hold two-and-a-half miles of railway from Roye to Peronne, which is the enemy's principal line of communication behind the Somme front.

The French are intensely bombarding huge depots of munitions and war material at Chaufnes station.

ACTIVE ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, September 9th.

An official communiqué states:—An artillery duel continues on the whole Somme front.

LIVELY FIGHTING ON THE SOMME.

PARIS, September 8th.

An official communiqué states:—South of the Somme we advanced in the village of Verman d'Ouvillers and took 50 prisoners.

On the right of the Meuse several enemy attacks were launched and the enemy captured positions in the Vaux-Chapitre and Cenois regions. The momentary success was nullified and we captured a hundred prisoners and several machine guns.

We advanced south-east of Thiaumont by grenade fighting.

HIS FIFTEENTH AEROPLANE.

After a lively bombardment in this sector Lieutenant Guynemer brought down his fifteenth enemy aeroplane.

THE VERDUN BATTLE.

GERMANY HAS LOST ALL HOPE.

PARIS, September 8th.

The battle of Verdun has now lasted two hundred days.

The enemy's admission of the loss of ground on the north-east of Souville Fort on Thursday indicates that he has lost all hope of seeing the situation turning in his advantage.

CONTINUOUS FLOW OF PRISONERS.

The flow of prisoners continues. Two hundred and fifty more were taken on the Somme and a hundred at Verdun.

ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY SHELLS ARMENTIERES.

LONDON, September 8th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—The enemy shelled Armentieres. There is nothing else of importance to report.

THE KAISER AT COMBLES.

LONDON, September 8th.

It is stated that strong German reinforcements have arrived at Combles to defend themselves against the British at all costs. It is believed that the Kaiser himself is on the spot.

CAPTURE OF GUILLEMONT.

GALLANT IRISH.

LONDON, September 9th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué says:—Irish regiments participated on the 3rd inst. in the capture of Guillemont, behaved with the greatest dash and gallantry. They took no small share in the success then gained.

Yesterday aerodromes were bombed effectively.

There were many aerial combats. There has been intense artillery bombardment on both sides.

The general situation is unchanged.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUDYARD KIPLING'S VISIT TO ITALIAN FRONT.

ROME, September 8th.

The keenest interest is being displayed in the forthcoming visit of Mr. Rudyard Kipling to the Italian front. He will be welcomed by His Majesty the King and General Cadorna, will be taken everywhere and given an absolutely free hand.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, September 8th.

An Italian communiqué says:—An enemy attack on Civitavecchia, in the Tiber valley, has been repulsed.

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FIGHT FOR TARTUKAL.

ELEVEN ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, September 8th.

A Bucharest message dated September 5th, says there is terrific fighting at Tartukal. Eleven Bulgarian attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

A ROMANIAN RUSE.

LONDON, September 8th.

In consequence of air raids, the Roumanian Government is arranging to intern well known enemy subjects in hotels and private houses in the centre of Bucharest, where they will be exposed to danger from bombs.

ENVELOPMENT THREATENED.

VIENNA, September 8th.

An official message admits the withdrawal of troops near Olantopica, on the Roumanian front, in order to evade a threatened envelopment.

ROUND FOR KAVALLA.

ATHENS, September 8th.

The notorious Baron von Schenk has left for Kavalla.

THE STRUMA FRONT.

SALONIKA, September 8th.

A communiqué says:—There has been a violent artillery duel on the Struma, the Belash Mountains, and Lake Doiran. There is a comparative calm on the Serbian front.

QUID PRO QUO.

LONDON, September 8th.

Simultaneously with the Roumanian official mention that the enemy had occupied Tartukal a Vienna communiqué admits that the Austrians have withdrawn before a superior Roumanian attack against Hargit.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, September 9th.

A British official message from Salonika states:—Artillery activity continues on the Doiran front.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

OTHER 5,000 PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 7th.

A Russian official message says:—We took 5,000 prisoners, including 3,000 Germans, in the Halicz region.

GERMAN ATTACKS AT KOVEL REPULSED.

LONDON, September 8th.

A Russian communiqué states:—German attacks, succeeding heavy bombardments, north of Dvinsk and in the direction of Kovle, have been repulsed. The enemy is stubbornly resisting our advance in the region of Halicz.

AFRICA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GEN. BOTHA ON THE WAR.

MUST BE PROPERLY FINISHED.

KLERKSDORP, TRANSVAAL, Sept. 8th.

General Botha, in the course of a speech, emphasised the fact that General Smuts now occupied three-fourths of German East Africa and that the lines of communication had been shortened by a thousand miles. Though the end was in view it was necessary to keep up the forces at full strength. The over-sea contingent must also be maintained, and the war properly finished. He was a man of peace, but peace was impossible till the enemy was beaten. It was better to fight for two years more than have to fight it all over again in the next ten years.

THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MESOPOTAMIA.

NO DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, September 8th.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—There have been no developments on the Tigris and Euphrates.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, September 8th.

The following British steamers are reported to have been sunk:—The s.s. Tagus and the s.s. Strathay.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CHINESE SEAMEN ON BRITISH SHIPS.

LONDON, September 8th.

The Trade Union Congress at Birmingham has passed a resolution expressing alarm at the steady increase in the number of Chinese working on British ships.

FRENCH SHIPPING BILL.

PARIS, September 8th.

The *Matin* says that a Bill has been introduced into the Chamber authorising the Minister of Marine to undertake the construction of fifty thousand tons of merchant shipping, from coasters to transatlantic boats.

THE SHIPPING AGREEMENT.

LONDON, September 8th.

A meeting of shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co. has unanimously approved the confirming of a conditional agreement with the New Zealand S. S. Co.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICAN REVENUE BILL.

PASSED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, September 8th.

The Revenue bill has been passed by the House of Representatives.

WHAT IT AUTHORISES.

WASHINGTON, September 8th.

The Revenue bill, as passed, still authorises the President to withhold the clearance of vessels belonging to nations discriminating against America commercially, and empowers him to retaliate against embargoes on American goods.

NO RETALIATION.

WASHINGTON, September 8th.

A conference of both Houses struck out the amendments on the Revenue bill empowering the President to retaliate against belligerents for interfering with American mails.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

DENMARK DILATORY.

WASHINGTON, September 8th.

The Senate has agreed to the purchase of the Danish West Indies, but the Danish Parliament has not yet ratified the sale.

HONOUR FOR NIGERIAN OFFICIAL.

LONDON, September 9th.

The K.C.M.G. decoration has been conferred on Mr. John E. Eaglesome, Director of Railways and Works in Nigeria.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

LONDON, September 7th.

The Mesopotamia Commission has heard the evidence of Surgeon General Keogh, Captain the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P., Captain Cross, of the Indian Medical Service, and Sir William Garstin.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

LONDON, September 7th.

About fifty candidates, half of whom were Indians, competed for the Indian Civil Service Examination, the results of which are expected to be announced very shortly. The examination applies to India alone, as no vacancies are being filled in the Home Civil Service until further notice.

POLITICAL CLUBS TAKEN OVER.

LONDON, September 7th.

The Ministry of Munitions is taking over the Constitutional Club, and the Government has taken over the National Liberal Club.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

LONDON, September 8th.

A Zurich letter says that during a fortnight in August 1916 peace meetings, convened by Socialists in different parts of Germany, were prohibited.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ELKINGTON.

A DEBT OF HONOUR WIPED OFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elkington, who was announced yesterday to have been re-instated in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, with previous seniority, after having been cashiered in October, 1914, has been interviewed by Reuter's correspondent. He said he was afraid his career in the field was ended, as his knee had been shattered by a machine gun fire while in the Foreign Legion, in which he had served twenty-two months in Champagne, gaining the *Médaille Militaire* and the *Croix de Guerre* for distinguished conduct in the field. He had enlisted in the Foreign Legion in his own name, and said it was no disgrace to any man to serve in the ranks of such a famous corps. Moreover, he had had a debt to wipe off, and now the debt was paid.

NO MORE HEADACHES.

Headaches, intermittent pains, sharp shooting spasms, or steady, dull aches, over the eyes, in the back of the head, at the base of the brain or in the temples, quickly succumb to the soothing influence of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Every minute you suffer from a headache is lost from your life of usefulness or enjoyment—a most unnecessary waste since all kinds of headaches and neuralgia, all external aches and pains can be quickly relieved and finally cured by simply rubbing in a little of this great external remedy. It's sure—it's quick. Ask any one who has tried it. Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

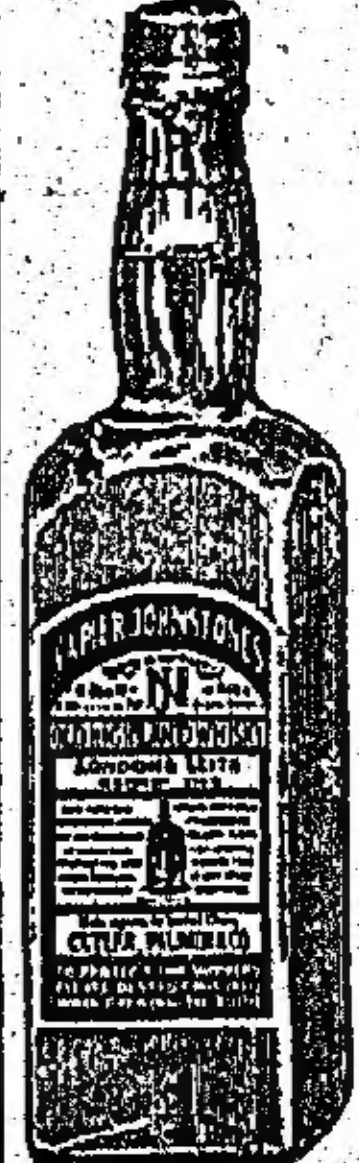
Agents for Hongkong:—

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

941-C

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.



JUST RECEIVED FRESH STOCKS Ex "KNIGHT" COMPANION.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [39]

THAT TIRED FEELING these mornings is most likely due to "liver." The remedy is

PINKETTES

the little laxatives which aid digestion, cure Constipation, "liverishness," dizziness, bilious headaches, foul smelling breath. Of all chemists, and post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Bechen Road, Shanghai.

887-4

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that fester or other serious injuries accompanied with inflammation and swelling, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression. If so, under the skin you have poison, which must be removed. You may have attended various hospitals, and have your bones probed, the disease, if allowed to run its course, will cause the most terrible suffering, with the loss of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and have your bones probed, the disease, if allowed to run its course, will cause the most terrible suffering, with the loss of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and have your bones probed, the disease, if allowed to run its course, will cause the most terrible suffering, with the loss of the power to walk.

GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Park Road, London, England. Price in England 1/6 and 2/6 per box. Agents: A. S. Watson & Co. Hongkong.

[39]



These tiny Capsules—superior to Copala, Cubebs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. Paris, 8, rue Vivienne. Sold by all Chemists.

Do Yourself A Good Turn

Yes do yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid at once of the trouble which may be robbing your life of health and happiness. It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all sorts of complaints when a little self-benevolence might quickly give them lasting relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, headaches, constipation, and a train of similar disorders, when

By Taking

Beecham's Pills a speedy and permanent cure may be effected is surely the height of folly. If you have lost your appetite or the power to assimilate food has become defective if you suffer from biliousness, flatulence or other derangements of the digestive organs you will do yourself a real good turn if you take

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

[602-2]

THE ACHIEVEMENT ON THE SOMME.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN RETROSPECT.

No little action has there been on either side to-day that it is almost as if both parties had agreed that the day should be given to reckoning up the gains and losses of the month (says *The Times* special correspondent at the British headquarters writing on the August 1st). It is an easy task, because for the first time, perhaps, in all the two years of war, we have the results of a battle clearly before us while the battle is still going on. For the first time in British operations the public has known accurately from day to day just what has occurred. It is a month's work of which we may fairly be proud.

We may quite justifiably compare our effort here with the German attack on Verdun. We have attacked positions, laboriously prepared, which, as the captured orders testify, the enemy was willing to make every possible sacrifice to hold. One after another he has failed to hold them. We have broken his front, and at every point beaten him in fighting power as emphatically as he has not beaten the French. At Verdun he failed. Here we have succeeded and continue to succeed. The result of his assaults on Verdun has been to increase the confidence of the French that they can beat him. The result of our attacks has been to increase our confidence. Whether in attack or defence, has his lost.

A BRUTAL ENEMY.

One point which without seeming suggestion, I would like to urge is this: From the beginning of this battle I sought opportunity to give prominence to every instance which I could find of chivalrous conduct on the enemy's part. They were very few. To his stubbornness in defensive fighting I have borne ample testimony, but that is another matter.

It has seemed to us out here as if at home there was something of a tendency observable to be over-enthusiastic to the Germans, to magnify each case where British and German wounded have helped each other, and as our British way is, to strive to regard our adversaries as sportsmen and gentlemen. They are nothing of the kind.

Individuals there are among them, of course, who are humane and gentle-hearted, and have the chivalry of brave men. But in the mass they are a brutal and uncivilized enemy. Perhaps the murder of Captain Fryatt will have helped to correct our point of view, to make us again to remember, and to check a certain sentimentalism which has seemed to be growing up in England.

Heaven knows, I would not make war more hideous than it is. But we must be under no misapprehension as to the character of the German. He is damned daily in his own handiwork. And the British Army knows it—nothing will ever make the individual British soldier other than gentle to the individual enemy who is at his mercy.

OUR ARMIES.

As for our Army, I have extolled it till, in the retrospect of the month, there is nothing left to say. One can repeat adjectives, pile up adjectives of praise, and become bored in superlatives. And one only says what has been said before.

Anything new is to be told of our Army it must be in other ways than in prose speech. One ought to be able to interpret it in colours, to paint the spirit of the Army on some vast canvas spread with tints of flame and glory. One should be able to sing it in measures as stately as the cadence of the million marching feet, rising to stanzas of triumph, such as Milton may have dreamed, but surely never moulded. It should be cast in bronze—gigantic, piercing the clouds to clearer sunlight far in the upper skies. It should be set to music more splendid and tumultuous than was ever written with the irresistible rushing of ten thousand strings, the organs pealing victory, and all the brasses of the world praying victory. One must have some other medium than prose.

It is a beautiful commonplace that our finest fighting Army for its size that the world ever saw. Our Allies do—our enemies will allow no more. Either France or Germany, perhaps, might have taken the pick of all their million and made another Army of the same contemptible dimensions and unquenchable spirit, but such another Army was not and never has been in existence.

There are those who fear that the splendour of the old Army may be forgotten in the majesty of the new. There is no danger of that. The honour of the old Army is secure to all time. And it was its example, its precedent and achievement, which made it possible for these new Armies to be what they have proved themselves.

He is often dirty and ragged and very disreputable to look at, is the British private soldier. I have seen him with his bloodstained clothes in ribbons, so tired that he could hardly move his feet, with broken bayonet and his trench hat lost, a German helmet on his head, above a face so grimed with dirt and perspiration that his features were like two eyes and a mouth—two eyes which danced with victory and a mouth which laughed. The enemy by this time knows him well.

I sat upon a bank only two days ago when, down the road below me, they came by, as I have described them, back from the fighting line in what was left of a battalion. The leading company, as it passed—such a sight as it was!—sang, and it sang "God Save the King." I wish the King could have heard it. Surely he would have felt that he was surrounded as no King or Emperor ever was.

BERLIN FOOD TROUBLES.

Fresh riots took place on August 2nd in the northern quarters of Berlin on account of the lack of food. Women armed with sticks went in procession to the local headquarters of the Socialists. One woman carried a red flag and they all shouted, "Long live Liebknecht; give him freedom and give us peace." The police had to interfere to restore order.

AUSTRIA'S FLIGHT. INSUFFICIENCY OF FOOD. WIDESPREAD PRIVATION.

Interesting and authentic information recently received, says *The Telegraph*, as to the situation in Austria-Hungary, shows that the plight of the Dual Monarchy is considerably worse than that of Germany.

Food supplies are steadily dwindling, prices are exorbitant, industries are languishing from want of raw materials, and the less well-to-do sections of the population are suffering severe privations. Hopes of a good harvest are likely to prove illusory, and in any event, military necessities have imposed so tremendous a strain on the man power of the country that it is doubtful if sufficient labour is available to secure it. Altogether the outlook is of the blackest description, and the invasion of Hungary in force by the Russians would in all probability precipitate the collapse which seems sooner or later to be inevitable.

Of the dire straits to which the poorer classes in every province are reduced in their daily search for food there is abundant evidence. The stricter control exercised over the consumption of grain and flour has resulted in a slightly ameliorating of the bread supply, but potatoes of the year's crop are now beginning to come on the market; but so as meat, milk, and fat are concerned, no efforts of the Government can bring any permanent relief until artificial fodder can again be imported and the herds of cattle replenished from overseas. Rice disappeared from the market in Vienna during May, and eggs and potatoes are becoming a costly rarity.

The plain fact is that the sum total of food of all descriptions is insufficient to feed the population, and whatever may be the produce of the new crops the Government is powerless to provide an effective remedy so long as the blockade remains in force.

According to a statement issued by the municipal authorities of Vienna, the number of poor people in receipt of free daily meals in the public kitchens increased from 10,450 in October, 1914, to 34,000 at the end of May last. It has also proved necessary to cater for people able to pay a proper price for plain food. In Moravia and Silesia, it is stated, all the game has been requisitioned, and most of the cattle were killed some months ago for want of foodstuffs. The peasants live on eggs, vegetables, etc., which they produce on their holdings, and refuse to sell anything edible.

In Prague the efforts of the municipal authorities to mitigate the famine of foodstuffs have proved wholly ineffectual. Maximum prices are openly disregarded by dealers and public alike. The bread and milk actually distributed have been ludicrously insufficient. During the third week of May, in ten districts of Prague, one small loaf of bread per head of the population was received. In the following week the inhabitants of one of the poorest quarters of the town received less than half a loaf apiece. The supply of milk was infinitesimal during May, and the scarcity led to sanguinary riots. Butter has been at famine prices. The price of soap has increased sevenfold.

Conclusive testimony as to present conditions in Hungary is provided by a list of provisions and their prices attached to a petition for an increase of salary presented to the Hungarian Government by the National Association of Civil Servants. From this document it appears that since the outbreak of war beef has risen 670 per cent., veal 520 per cent., lamb 394, pork 575, bacon 334, lard 344, eggs 204, potatoes 200 to 260, onions 400, dried plums 889, rice 900, and garlic 2,533 per cent.

At a meeting of the Budapest Committee of Ten, held on June 17th, it was announced that the capital had only 260 wagon-loads of grain left, while 216 more were on their way, so that, as the weekly consumption was 140 wagons, the supplies in sight were not even sufficient to cover the requirements of the city for the next four weeks. The supply of pigs was described as constantly diminishing in quantity, quality, and weight, while the supply of milk was again falling off, and eggs were both scarce and dear.

Meat prices continue to soar. In Vienna further advances were recorded in June for all kinds except pork. In his last monthly report the Burgomaster admitted that the supplies of cattle, sheep, and pigs had fallen far below the demand, and that so long as this was the case prices must continue to advance. Many eating-houses have been obliged to curtail, or even discontinue altogether, the serving of hot meat dishes.

In Hungary meat appears to have ceased to play any part in the life of a considerable proportion of the population. The *Zeit* reported that in South Hungary wild birds of all kinds, including crows and singing birds, were being caught and eaten by the poor people, and one correspondent refers to a "gulasch" made of blackbirds as being a popular form of food in the Békés district.

How retail food prices have mounted up in Vienna is graphically shown in the appended table, compiled from data issued by the Austrian Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture. It contrasts the prices ruling at the outbreak of war with those prevailing in May last:

	July, 1914.	May, 1916.	Percentage.
Beef (per lb.)	0 10 1/2	3 1/2	242.2
Veal (per lb.)	1 11 1/2	3 1/2	170.0
Pork (per lb.)	1 1 1/2	3 1/2	218.2
Bacon (per lb.)	0 9 1/2	3 1/2	235.0
Lard (per lb.)	0 8 1/2	3 1/2	235.8
Milk (per quart)	0 3 1/2	5 1/2	54.8
Butter (per lb.)	1 4 1/2	1 11 1/2	144.4
Margarine (per lb.)	0 9 1/2	3 1/2	300.0
Flour, wheat (per 70 lb.)	1 12 1/2	1 12 1/2	100.0
Wheat, rye (per 70 lb.)	0 3 1/2	0 10 1/2	75.0
Legs (per dozen)	0 8 1/2	0 10 1/2	165.7
Haricot beans (per lb.)	0 2 1/2	0 6 1/2	191.7
Onions (per lb.)	0 1 1/2	0 4 1/2	140.0
Sugar (per lb.)	0 4 1/2	0 12 1/2	175.0

Weighted not percent: 129.1

HARVEST OF 1916.

As to harvest prospects, it seems to be generally admitted that the crops have suffered from mildew, that the weather in May and the early part of June was unfavourable, and that the harvest is not likely to be above a "good middling" one. A report from Budapest, dated (Continued on next column.)

BRITISH ARTILLERY WORK. GIVING THE ENEMY NO REST. TRIBUTE TO MUNITION WORKERS.

In former dispatches (says *The Times* special correspondent at British Headquarters in France) I have spoken of the energy with which the enemy works at the making of new trenches and the improving of his defences, and captured German Orders of the Day from which I have quoted insist on the urgency of this work. Every day new trenches are either made or in the course of making. Our guns then start to knock the new work to bits preparatory to our infantry attacking, if it is in a handy position, and consolidating it with our system. In whatever the enemy tries to do our guns never give him any rest.

THE REACH OF THE GUNS.

Next to the way in which our infantry has fought, one may conjecture that the quality of our artillery has been the enemy's most unpleasant surprise throughout these operations. We know that he did not anticipate the weight of our preliminary bombardment. Still less can he have expected that we should be able to follow it up with increasing intensity throughout a whole month, our guns following him up in his retreat, so that at the beginning of the new month, we not only have in action more guns, but each day they are pounding ruthlessly a wider area behind his lines.

Apart from the trenches themselves, there is practically no village between here and Bapaume, no place which we know that he is using on any scale for bullets, no accumulation of stores or important point in his communications which is not every day subjected to punishment by our guns, either by a few shells dropped irregularly at long intervals or in sudden hurricane bombardments, and by our aeroplanes. We learn from prisoners and from other sources how much this incessant shelling worries him.

Nothing, of course, can be said about our system for getting up new guns or giving our gunners rest. In any circumstances they have to work very hard indeed. No praise can be too high for the unflinching devotion with which they have borne their great share in this battle, and steadily their shooting has grown better. It was very good at the start. It was even better in the preparations for the second great advance of July 14th, when, besides pulverizing the various villages and so forth just behind the German lines and almost obliterating his front line, communication, and support trenches, our guns had destroyed his wire defences all along the line that at every place where observation had been possible, our infantry went over almost without check.

RIGHT ENEMY BATTERIES DESTROYED. Finally, only yesterday (August 1st)—as evidence that we have not fallen off—certain guns concentrated on a large batch of batteries which the Germans had established some way behind the lines. It is reported that every gun in all the batteries was subjected to a direct hit and all the batteries destroyed. From other cases which I know, it is quite believable. That our counter-battery work has been throughout, and is, much more effective than the enemy's is certain, while in many particular instances we know that our shelling has caused very heavy infantry casualties.

In all that I have written about the artillery in this battle and the immense consumption of shells, I have not yet drawn a moral for the munition workers. For one thing, the moral was too obvious. For another, the munition workers have done so splendidly that to lecture them would be impertinence. One thing I would like to say, however, not only to the munition workers themselves, but even more to some others connected with the furnishing of shells, and that is: Try to spare the men at the front all the labour that you can! Whatever the pressure on you may be, it is a fraction of the pressure here behind the lines during the progress of a battle, and nothing at all compared with the pressure on a battery in action under fire.

I have heard a score of artillery officers express themselves about the munition workers since this battle began and not one but has been almost extravagant in his praise. I have been with gunners for a large part of today and have been shown over certain stores of ammunition. Like other things in the organizing and equipping of these Armies, it is almost incredible that we have done it.

June 26th, says it is feared that in the Hungarian lowlands the harvest yield will be below the average. An estimate by an escaped Hungarian officer puts the entire agricultural output of Hungary for 1916 at 15-20 per cent. less, and the crop of sugar-beet at 60 per cent. less than 1915. Another informant says that the harvests of Austria and Hungary combined may prove sufficient to feed the people through the coming year, but only on condition that no grain is exported to Germany.

Alike in industry and agriculture, the shortage of labour presents a serious problem. A sufficiency of harvest workers is a matter of supreme importance; yet Count Tisa has openly admitted that, even after tapping all sources open to them, the Government are far from being in a position to replace the millions of men withdrawn by the war. The Hungarian Minister of Finance also admitted that he had extreme difficulty in securing sufficient personnel for the administration of the Land Revenue Service, and that he had in consequence been compelled to turn out the State lottery into private hands.

There are indications that the necessity of finding further supplies of metals required for war purposes, such as copper, nickel, and tin, is becoming urgent, since the system of voluntary surrender has had to be replaced by compulsory requisition. Many industries are suffering for want of fats and oils, and it has proved necessary to place the entire clothing trade under Government control. In order, as the *Zeit* says, "to prevent the poor having to walk about in rags and tatters."

"NO PRUSSIAN NEED APPLY." THE BOYCOTT IN BAVARIA.

Bavaria and Southern Germany are a happy hunting ground for the Berliner special correspondent at this time of year, but "no North German need apply" is the motto of the hotels and restaurants of Bavaria. Advertisements are actually appearing in the Press from Bavarian summer resorts and watering-places indicating that Berlin tourists are not welcome. The reason is, of course, shortage of food, but undoubtedly there is behind it the profound dislike of the South German for the Prussian.

Great irritation has been caused by this Bavarian boycott of Prussians, and the bad temper was brought to boiling point a few days ago by the report that the Burgomaster of the Bavarian summer resort of Ruhpolding had issued a "ukase," as the Berlin papers called it, forbidding the sale of bread and meat to Prussians. This "ukase" has since been annulled, but the heat engendered by the incident has not yet died down.

The Berliner *Tagblatt's* headline to the subject is "Boycotted North Germans," and sufficiently explains its feelings of resentment. It prints the following narrative from a correspondent:—"In the middle of May I was passing through Aschaffenburg (Bavaria) on business, and picked up the menu card in a respectable hotel, whereupon the waiting-maid put the question:—

"Where are you from?" "From Frankfurt-on-Main. Why?" I asked in turn.

"Everything is off," was the waitress' retort.

"I was in haste, so snatched up my hat and went to another restaurant that I knew, and there, too, I picked up the menu card. This time it was a waiter who put the same question to me, 'Where are you from?' 'Why, does it matter to you where I come from and whether I go?' I retorted. 'Yes, I must know if I am to bring you anything to eat.' 'From Frankfurt-on-Main,' I replied. 'The waiter: 'For Prussians we have nothing to eat.' 'But I am in fact no Prussian; true I live in Berlin, but was born in Offenbach,' was my answer. 'Then you can have lunch.'"

The writer says it will be a long time before he goes again to this "enemy land," where hospitality is so understood. But the whole episode is significant of the mutual hostility and resentment that has been created between North and South Germany by the food problem.

KAISER'S CONVENIENT DESTINY.

From Bern the *Wireless Press* receives a report of a speech made by the Kaiser during his last visit to the German troops behind the Somme front, "somewhere in the rear of Peronne." To some slightly wounded soldiers, some officers, ambulance men, drivers, and so forth, the Kaiser said:—

"It is the most poignant grief of my life that I am unable to take a more active part in this war; it is my earnest desire to take my place in the trenches and to deal such blows at our enemies as my age and strength would permit."

"I could take my place with the youngest of you; and I promise that I would leave my mark on the enemy. But the inscrutable Almighty has willed otherwise. Into my care has been committed, by Divine destiny, the leadership of our country, of its armies, of its forces on land and at sea."

"The burden of thinking, deciding, leading has been laid upon me, and, realising this, I know that my life must not be risked in the foremost line of battle, where my feelings, if unrestrained, would carry me swiftly. My life must be conserved, carefully, for the welfare of Germany, to carry out duties assigned to me by Divine appointment."

CORROBORATIVE DETAIL.

A story which suggests Pook Bah's resource in corroborative detail is told in the *Empire Review* of a dressmaker who suggested only very warm cloth for a wedding outfit for New Zealand. When the bride objected that the climate of New Zealand is a beautifully mild one the dressmaker fortified her argument thus: "I assure you, madam, you are mistaken, for 'at,' of course, is where the frozen meat comes from."

HINTS ON HEALTH.

The first step towards being well is to know when one is ill. Many people badly need medicine, and some are in real peril of contracting dangerous illnesses because they do not know they are ill, but only think themselves a little "run down."

But being "run down" is being ill. Watch for signs like these. Are you tired instead of refreshed in the morning when it is time to get up? Does your head ache at night when tired with work? Does your heart beat too fast when you least expect it? Are your lips pale and bloodless? Is your tongue white or grey instead of being red all over? Do you have a pain or a sense of fullness after eating? Is your appetite poor—caring more for sweets than wholesome food? Have you (especially if a woman) backaches and dizziness? Is your hand unsteady, especially in the morning? Do you grow tired too soon? Are you nervous, shy and bashful? Is your spine weak?

If you have any of these symptoms you need a tonic medicine; and the best of all nerve tonics and blood-builders, specially prescribed for cases like yours, is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills: they have a wonderful strengthening effect on exhausted nerves and faulty blood. Your dealer should have them; if not, send \$1.50 for one bottle, or 88 for six bottles, to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 88, Greenwich Street, Shanghai.

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TJILATJAP	JAVA & MACASSAR	in port	17th Sept.	Kobe

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHENAN, British str., 1,355, Tuenhwa, 9th September—Shanghai 5th September—General—Butterfield & Swire.
 DEMONOCUS, British str., 4,200, L. M. Bevan, 8th September—Singapore 29th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 KERRYMACRUS, British str., 3,214, F. Adcock, 10th September—Manila 8th September—General—Butterfield & Swire.
 GREENMOUNT, British str., 1,434, A. MacKenzie, 10th September—Singapore 4th September—General—Butterfield & Swire.
 HATCHING, British str., 1,269, W. C. Pasmore, 10th September—Fouchow 9th September—General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
 HADIS, Norwegian str., 1,053, A. Swen, 9th September—Bangkok 29th August, Rice—Chinese.
 UOWA-MARU, Japanese str., 877, K. No. 10th September—Takao 5th September—General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 PERIA-MARU, Japanese str., 2,680, A. Maki, 10th September—San Francisco 13th August—General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 WAISHING, British str., 1,100, P. K. N. 9th September—Bangkok 1st September—Rice—Order.
 WA SHING, British str., 1,100, P. K. N. 9th September—Bangkok 1st September—Rice—Order.
 YATSHING, British str., 1,434, R. T. Anderson, 10th September—Calcutta 24th August—General—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

DEPARTURES.

September 10th.

CHUYEN, Chinese str., for Canton.
 CITY OF NORWICH, British str., for Illoilo.
 FOOSHING, British str., for Singapore.
 MAGNUS, British str., for Shanghai.
 SUMEKANG, British str., for Hongkong.
 TAISSING, British str., for Amoy.
 September 10th.
 KAU-MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 KENKON-MARU, Japanese str., for Chingwangtao.
 NAMKONG, British str., for Shanghai.
 YINGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yatshing*, from Calcutta, Mrs. Bishop.
 Per *Uowa-Maru*, from Takao for Hongkong, Rev. G. Chrollin.
 Per *Waishing*, from Bangkok, Miss Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, and Mr. Malcom.
 Per *Teimias*, from Liverpool, etc., Mr. Graham Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. Taylor and child, and Mr. F. C. Dickhoff.
 Per *Hatching*, from Fouchow, etc., Rev. Mr. Gibson, Mr. Sibley, Mr. S. G. Gubb, Mr. Hodgekin, Mrs. Briggs, Miss Briggs, Miss Queen, Miss Robinson, Miss Bennett, Miss Lumborg, Miss Howard, Miss Bercher (2), Miss Hing King, Masters Robinson and Butler.
 Per *Peria-Maru*, from San Francisco, etc., Mr. B. L. Anderson, Mr. W. M. Anderson, Mrs. H. Barton, Miss Jane Brander, Mr. I. T. Brumby, Miss I. T. Brumby, Mrs. Shenting and Lady Liang Cheng, Miss E. G. Cummings, Mr. E. A. Detamore, Miss M. Dickinson, Mr. Charles Elliot, Miss H. E. Freeman, Mr. L. V. Finster, Mrs. J. R. Grove, Miss Bertha Hanger, Rev. and Mrs. R. G. Hall, Miss J. A. Hatch, Mr. O. R. Johnson, Mr. T. L. Kollum, Mr. Frank P. Long, Mr. L. H. Lovey, Miss B. M. Mercer, Mr. A. A. McLennan, Mr. H. H. Powers, Mr. F. R. Pendleton, Mr. H. B. Powers, Mr. F. R. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Parker, Master L. Parker, Miss G. Shearer, Mrs. Henry White, and Mr. J. Weisenbacher.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
 The str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe on the 8th instant, at p.m., left Kobe same day, at midnight.
 The str. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Shanghai on the 8th instant, at 8.30 a.m., left Shanghai same day, at 6 p.m.
 The str. *Japan* left Calcutta on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 18th instant.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe on the 8th instant, at p.m., left Kobe same day, at midnight.
 The str. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Shanghai on the 8th instant, at 8.30 a.m., left Shanghai same day, at 6 p.m.
 The str. *Japan* left Calcutta on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 18th instant.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
 Arrived Hongkong on 5th Sept., 1916.
 From BOMBAY AND STRAITS.
 Consignees of Goods by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 days.
 Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
 Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DONALD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1916.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & C.	MITAZAKI MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	Torakata	SIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAMUR	Brit. str.	11th Sept.	S. O. Warner	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst. at 10.30 a.m.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	11th Sept.	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst. at Noon.
GENOA & LONDON	GENOVA	Brit. str.	11th Sept.	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 30th Nov.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	11th Sept.		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SHAI PORT, SAN FRANCISCO, & C.	KATHAWAR	Brit. str.	11th Sept.		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 26th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI	PORTHOS	Brit. str.	11th Sept.		JOSEPH SHOSON KAISHA	On 14th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & C.	MANILA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	Asakawa	SIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at 4 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & C.	SAHO MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.		JOSEPH SHOSON KAISHA	On 20th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	ATOKA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	Nakamura	SIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Beginning of Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 21st inst. at 10.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	PERIA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.		JOSEPH SHOSON KAISHA	On 4th Oct. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	E. Hunt	CAMPBELL, MILL, S.S. CO.	On 7th Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.		CHINA, MAIL CO., LTD.	On 11th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	T. H. Robison	CHINA, MAIL CO., LTD.	On 7th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	A. J. Haller	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 30th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 4th Oct. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	R. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 1st Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	R. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 1st Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	Toyoko	SIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 4 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	F. Carter	GIBB, LIVERMORE & CO.	On 4th Oct. at 11 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 1st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	Taketa	SIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	R. S. Anderson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 14th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	V. Hiddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	F. E. Grevett	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 16th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	R. Forsyth	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 14th inst. at 4 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	H. E. Grevett	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	Tombert	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	J. M. Smith	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 13th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 14th inst. at 4 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	W. Benson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	S. Rowland	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	J. T. Jeffery	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 16th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	H. Fraser	SIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at 10 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	Nomura	SIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	Shimada	SIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	H. K. Hoshizawa	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	About 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	W. C. Cameron	DOUGLAS LAUREN & CO.	To-day.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	J. N. Thomson	DOUGLAS LAUREN & CO.	To-morrow, at 2 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAUREN & CO.	On 14th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	Konishi	DOUGLAS LAUREN & CO.	On 17th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.		JOSEPH SHOSON KAISHA	On 18th inst. at 9 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	Knight	JOSEPH SHOSON KAISHA	To-day, at 5 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	J. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	W. Menzies	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 16th inst. at 3 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	T. Farnsworth	JOSEPH SHOSON KAISHA	On 22d Oct., at 10 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	T. Ogura	SIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	T. Yamaguchi	JOSEPH SHOSON KAISHA	On 33th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	Tsuda	SIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	G. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 14th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	G. H. Alcock	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 21st inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	TOYOKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	11th Sept.	J. B. Evans	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 21st inst. at Noon.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRERA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING
Connecting with
"KATHIAWAR"
From Hongkong
20th September.
From Colombo
17th October.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BRERA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING
From Hongkong
S.S. "SALAMIS"
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamers Sails.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice. For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

ON to BRERA & Co., CANTON

GENERAL AGENTS

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 12th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 12th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 14th Sept., 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KUBIANG"	On 14th Sept., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"KAIPOW"	On 21st Sept., 10 A.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. SS. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGKOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	1 Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 13th Sept., at 3 P.M.
"HAITAN"	1 Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 15th Sept., at 2 P.M.
"HAIFONG"	1 Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bluff Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO			1916	1916
NAMUR	Sept. 24	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MORRA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
NYANZA	Nov. 17	MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	MALWA	Dec. 31	Jan. 7
NANKIN	Dec. 15	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 25

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
SARDINIA	FRIDAY, 15th September.
NOVARA	SAURDAY, 23rd September.
NORE	SUNDAY, 8th October.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 2nd October.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H'kong	Leave S'pore	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at five and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DEPARTURE	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Tanaka	16,000	SUNDAY, 24th Sept., at Noon.
	KITANO MARU Capt. Cope	16,000	THURSDAY, 5th Oct., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	ISHIDZUKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Sogata	13,500	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and KANGAROO	CEYLON MARU Capt. Takeda	10,000	MONDAY, 11th Sept.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU Capt. Ogura	8,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Shinohara	8,300	SATURDAY, 23rd Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
YAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	MONDAY, 11th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU Capt. Fraser	10,000	TUESDAY, 18th Sept., at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FIDEL, CISCO, PANAMA and COLON

* Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
R. MORI, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 42 and 225

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.
Steamer Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU ... 18,000 — 16 knots ... WED., 20th Sept. Noon.
SARDINIA MARU ... 9,000 — 14 knots ... THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU ... 22,000 — 21 knots ... WED., 4th Oct., Noon.
NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 — 16 knots ... TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU ... 22,000 — 21 knots ... WED., 1st Nov., Noon.
SIBERIA MARU ... 18,000 — 18 knots ... THURS., 5th Oct., Noon.
KOREA MARU ... 18,000 — 19 knots ... SUN., 15th Oct., Noon.
* Via MANILA, Unloading Shanghai.
† Proceeding to South American Ports.
‡ Omitting Manila, and Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON ... £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK ... £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO ... £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
JAPANESE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Pacific Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQUA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.
TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamer Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU ... 18,000 — 16 knots ... WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building, [21]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOURNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FOURNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... PAUL LECAT ... On or about 13th Sept.

For MANILA, HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON ... PORTHOS ... On or about 25th Sept.
(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING,

Telephone 740

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
Via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
† Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki. ‡ Omitting Manila and Moji.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SARGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... THURSDAY, 23rd Sept., at 7 A.M.
"LUZON MARU" ... FRIDAY, 6th Oct., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA
"YERIMO MARU" ... Y. Fushimi ... MONDAY, 2nd Oct., at 10 A.M.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"OTTOWA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept., at 9 A.M.
"ANAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th Sept., at Noon.

Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building,

Telephone Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	16th Sept.	On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	21st Oct.	On 10th Nov., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless pay Telegrams.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All Ship-Brochures, Electric Fans, & fully qualified Doctor and stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Parcel Post Service to Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia via Vladivostok is temporarily suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Kinkiang	11th Sept.
AUSTRALIA	Nikko Maru	11th Sept.
AMERICA	Eastern	16th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Philippine Islands	Edna	Monday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
*Japan via *Kobe and San Francisco	Arakan	Monday, 11th, 10.15 A.M.
Wahaiwei and Tientsin	Cheong	Monday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Aoy, Shanghai and *North China	Tsimanok	Monday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
AMERICA, Sumatra, Surabaya, Cebu	Taking Maru	Monday, 11th, 11.30 A.M.
and Port Moresby (via Batavia)	Loongang	Monday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Anso	Monday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Nikko Maru	Monday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
*via via Nagasaki	*Wangang	Monday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji		Monday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Monday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hatching	Tuesday, 12th, 1.30 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tean	Tuesday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA	Chenau	Tuesday, 12th, 3.15 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		Registration ... 2.15 P.M.
Shanghai Chinese P.O. Saturday, 16th Sept.	Otoia Maru	Wednesday, 13th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Taku and Anping	Wojan Maru	Wednesday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Samarang, Surabaya and		Wednesday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Port Moresby via Batavia	Tango Maru	Wednesday, 13th, 2.15 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tamsui, New	Hongkong	Wednesday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Zealand, and New Guinea via		Thursday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Thursday Island	Manila Maru	Thursday, 14th, 12.15 P.M.
Holm and Liphong, *Shanghai, *North		Registration ... 1.00 P.M.
Formosa via Kailang, *Shanghai, *North	Kueishow	Thursday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
China, Japan via Nagasaki, *United	Sinkiang	Thursday, 14th, 3.15 P.M.
States, *Canada, *South America, via	Haitan	Friday, 15th, 1.30 P.M.
*Victoria, and *United Kingdom via	Sado Maru	Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
*Canada		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai Chinese P.O. Monday, 18th Sept.		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Kailang, *Shanghai, *North		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
China, Japan via Moji, *Victoria and		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
*Canada		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
NAGASAKI, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA AND		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
UNITED KINGDOM VIA CANADA		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai Chinese P.O. Saturday, 23rd Sept.		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, CANTON, ADELPHI,		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE,		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
EGYPT AND EUROPE		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Thursday, 21st Sept., at 5 P.M.		Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.

* Superficial correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	8.30 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Chong Chow	2.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shantou, Shatin and Shengshui	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Auk, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Santin, Shanley	4.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Samsui and Wuchow	4.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturday.	8.00 A.M.
Kong-noon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Yan-tan and Jan-nai	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamshun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Shengwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	8.00 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shak Ai	8.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
Kong-noon	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Kunshuk	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Yankong	8.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

TO ELECTRIC LIGHT CONSUMERS.

THE "PHOEBUS" LAMP TAKES THE LEAD.

DON'T believe that the lamp which costs the least is the most economical.

Remember current costs more than lamps, and cheap lamps are "Wasters."

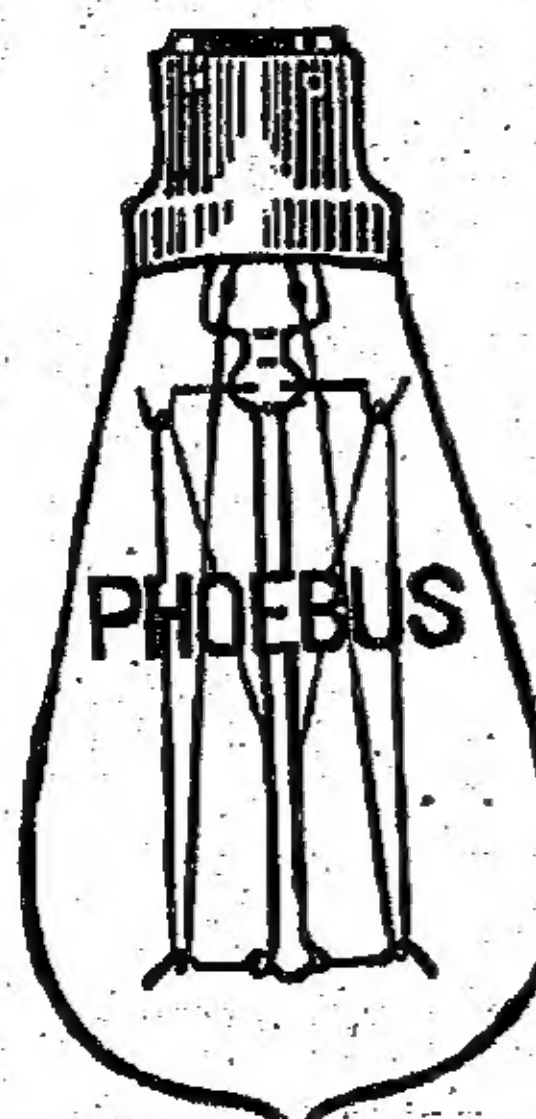
DON'T believe that the lamp which lasts the longest is invariably the best or the cheapest. Directly a lamp blackens it should be cast aside.

Remember again, current costs more than lamps.

DON'T buy a lamp without a good reputation.

Remember the name "PHOEBUS" is a guarantee that the lamp is of the first quality.

Large Stocks of all Candle Powers and Voltages always carried.



WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 9th.	
On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/11
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/11
Domestic Bills 4 months sight	2/11
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	301
Credit, at 4 months sight	311
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	51
Credit, at 30 days sight	—
On BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	160
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	160
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bill, at sight	70 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	—
On YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand—P.O.	10 1/2
On MANILA.—	
On demand—P.O.	10 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	9 1/2
On BATAVIA.—	
On demand	12 1/2
On HONGKONG.—	
On demand	3 1/2 p.m.
On SINGAPORE, Bank's Buying Rate	7 1/2
Gold, 100 fine, per seal	83 40
BAR SILVER, per oz	32 1/2

SUNDAY'S COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong 20 cents piece	\$ 3.00 discount
Hongkong 10 "	\$ 0.70 "
Canton 20 "	\$ 13.10 "
Canton 10 "	\$ 5.00 "

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1916.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	REMARKS.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$135	all	\$75 1/2 buyers	6 1/2 p.m.
China Banking Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$8 buyers	6 1/2 p.m.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$8 1/2 buyers	6 1/2 p.m.
China Provision, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$1.70 buyers	6 1/2 p.m.
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 15 1/2 buyers	11 1/2 p.m.
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 15 1/2 buyers	12 p.m.
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 10 1/2 buyers	6 p.m.
Yangtze Cotton Mill, Limited	20,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 5 1/2 buyers	3 1/2 p.m.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$4 1/2	3 1/2 p.m.
DOCK AND WHARVES.—					
H.Kong & Kwong Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$8 1/2 buyers	4 1/2 p.m.
H.Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$8 30 sal. & sal.	4 p.m.
SHAI, DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	T. 7 1/2 sal.	9 p.m.
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 10	6 p.m.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 8 1/2	6 p.m.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	\$1.70 buyers	6 1/2 p.m.
HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED	60,000	\$10	all	\$1.70 sal.	4 1/2 p.m.
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED	30,000	\$30	all	\$1.15	4 p.m.
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED	6,500	\$25	all	\$1.15	7 p.m.
HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.	60,000	\$10	all	\$2.30 sal.	4 p.m.
HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED	325,000	5/-	all	\$7.55 buyers	4 1/2 p.m.
INSURANCE.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$4.20	6 1/2 p.m.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$154 buyers	6 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$235 buyers	7 1/2 p.m.
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$3	Tls. 155	6 1/2 p.m.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	16,000	\$250	\$100	\$920	6 1/2 p.m.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$252 @ Ex 73	6 1/2 p.m.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H.Kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$1.00	7 p.m.
Hongkong Central Estate, Limited	10,000	\$100	all	\$99 buyers	7 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	4 p.m.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	160,000	\$10	all	\$82 buyers	5 1/2 p.m.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$38	6 p.m.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 31	7 1/2 p.m.
West Point Land Investment Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	\$88	4 1/2 p.m.
Masthead Point Mtn. Reclamation Land	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 25	4 1/2 p.m.
MINING.—					
Tral Casman Oil Corp., Limited	1,000,000	\$1	all	24/-	7 1/2 p.m.
Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	\$1	all	30/-	7 1/2 p.m.
Reub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	30/-	7 1/2 p.m.
Trouth Mines, Limited	150,000	\$1	all	30/-	7 1/2 p.m.
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$2 1/2 buyers	7 1/2 p.m.
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	\$110 buyers	10 p.m.
Malayan Sugar Company, Ltd.	14,000	P 30	all	\$37 1/2 sal. & sal.	7 1/2 p.m.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$125 buyers	3 1/2 p.m.
H.Kong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$223 sal.	4 1/2 p.m.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$25	all	\$127 buyers	6 1/2 p.m.
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.	4,322,000	\$1	all	109/- sal.	7 p.m.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	49,000	\$10	all	\$37.75 sal.	6 p.m.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$29	7 p.m.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	25,000	\$5	all	\$32 buyers	7 p.m.
STOCKS AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7	all	\$5.90 buyers	7 p.m.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$63 buyers	10 p.m.
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$17 buyers	7 p.m.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotations.
Chinese Imperial 1885.	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 10th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.89	29.79	29.84
Temperature	85	78	86
Humidity	67	91	56
Wind Direction	East	calm	West
Force	1	0	2
Weather	c	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 85
Lowest open-air Temperature on 10th ... 78

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9 p.m.—The World Famous Great Magical Co., at the Theatre Royal.

Tuesday, 23rd Sept.—

Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10
THERAPION No. 11
THERAPION No. 12
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THERAPION No. 95
THERAPION No. 96
THERAPION No. 97
THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

“EMBASSY”
No. 77
(HAND-MADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES).
THE CONNOISSEURS' FAVOURITE.
SAVE THE COUPONS.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$1,500,000, at 1/2%—\$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Chairman
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Hon. Mr. D. Land
O. S. GIBBY, Esq.—J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Hon. Mr. E. Shellie

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABBE, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STIMPERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits, For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
S. J. STABBE, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916.

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES OF 19TH APRIL, 1912.)
Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wuchow, Wuhu, Anching